

OECD to Review Economic Growth

Challenge to Ministers Is Seen
As Maintaining Pace of Recovery

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Economic recovery in the major industrialized countries, forecast to be just around the corner since 1981, is finally a reality, albeit anemic. Now, the challenge to policy-makers is to ensure that, at the very least, the growth momentum is maintained.

This is the message the secretariat of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development will be presenting to economic, financial and trade ministers of its 24 member nations meeting here Monday and Tuesday for their annual review.

For many experts, the source of the anemia is the enormous U.S. budget deficits projected beyond 1985 and the impact they are already having on financial markets as evidenced by the record level of real interest rates, measured as the difference between the actual rate of interest and the level of inflation.

The projected deficits, their impact on interest rates and the effect of all this on economic activity in the rest of the world were headlined at last year's ministerial meeting. A replay is forecast at this meeting and the economic summit meeting of the seven most industrialized countries.

This year's OECD meeting is being held several weeks earlier than usual in the hope that the issues raised will facilitate the discussions of government leaders at their annual economic summit. The summit this year will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 28-30.

The OECD secretariat's major contribution to enhancing this dialogue is a proposal that policy-makers add a new dimension to the way they analyze economic conditions.

The aim, OECD sources said, is to break the sterile debate over whether fighting unemployment or fighting inflation should take precedence. The issue is a major source of friction between those governments that are bearing the brunt of the 35 million workers forecast to be jobless next year and

those that fear that policies attacking unemployment will fuel inflationary psychology if not inflation itself.

Observers who claim to be impartial report that there are genuine and reasonable differences of opinion between policy-makers as well as within the academic community over which goal deserves priority.

The crux of the problem is that in many countries, anti-inflationary policies have been overly effective. Rates of inflation have fallen faster and further than policy-makers had foreseen. But, at the same time, so has industrial activity.

To get a better grasp on how effective policy really is, the secretariat is proposing that officials spend more time looking at a bigger picture.

It says this is best viewed as nominal gross national product, the value of all goods and services expressed in current dollars. Using current values incorporates the rate of inflation.

No one is suggesting that nominal GNP become the target of policy. But the secretariat believes that the performance of nominal GNP can be used to measure how much a government has room for maneuver to stimulate growth.

The secretariat argues that if nominal GNP is falling or rising much more slowly than government officials had forecast, that is a good indication that policy, for whatever reasons, is overly restrictive. The objective would not be to alter basic policy, but to modify it to conform with the government's own medium-term growth projections.

It's a useful check on policy and potentially is a basis for better discussion between people who hold conflicting views, one proponent said.

Quite apart from whether ministers ultimately agree to use this measure as a basis for discussion, no one expects it to have an immediate effect on economic performance.

And the performance, the secretariat said, is not good.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz jokingly put two fingers behind the head of his wife, Helena, as an aide took a picture Sunday. From Beirut, where Mr. Shultz met with President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, he flew to Paris.

Socialists Far Ahead In Spanish Elections

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

MADRID — The governing Socialist Workers' Party won a majority of seats in most of Spain's major towns and cities in local elections Sunday, according to early results announced by Interior Minister José Barrionuevo.

The Socialists won outright or gained the largest number of seats in 18 of the first 20 major centers whose results were released by the minister.

The Socialist's big gains included Madrid, Mr. Barrionuevo said. Opinion polls had forecast a big victory for the Socialists in the contest for 8,043 municipal councils, 13 regional parliaments and one Senate seat, and as the returns came in there were no signs that the predictions would be upset.

Madrid's Socialist mayor, Enrique Tierno Galván, won 30 of the city council's 57 seats, leaving him free to govern without the support of the Communists.

His main rivals, the rightist Popular Alliance, which fielded its deputy leader, Jorge Verstrynge, took 23 seats.

In Barcelona, the Socialist mayor, Pasqual Maragall, also increased his party's vote by taking 21 of the 43 council seats compared with 16 in the last local elections four years ago.

As expected, the Communists held onto the provincial capital of Córdoba, where Mayor Julio Anguita has built up a strong following. His party won 18 of the city's 27 seats.

The only victories for the Popular Alliance came in the early returns were Lugo and Orense in the party's traditional stronghold of Galicia.

But the Socialists captured the major Galician port of La Coruña. Smaller parties, notably the Social Democratic Center of Adolfo Suárez, a former prime minister, fared badly. Mr. Suárez only picked up votes in his home city of Avila, according to the early returns.

Apart from Córdoba, the Communists also appeared to have fared less well than they had hoped.

Results of the simultaneous elections of 13 new regional parliaments were not immediately available.

The election of regional parliaments completes the program of decentralization that began with the birth of democracy after Franco's death in 1975.

Andalusia, Galicia, Catalonia and the Basque country had already elected their local parliaments, which have wide-ranging powers. Only defense, justice and foreign affairs remain exclusively in the central government's hands under autonomy statutes.

Security forces mounted a big operation with 160,000 men Sunday to prevent trouble. Two local party offices were set on fire Saturday, but no incidents were reported Sunday.

Special security measures were in force in the Basque region after a surge in violence by separatist guerrillas during election campaigning.

Of major interest in the election was the performance of the Popular Alliance opposition, which was fighting to retain the 25 percent of the vote it had won in October.

Another key issue is the Socialist challenge to the nationalist conservative Basque and Catalan parties. Campaigning was particularly fierce for the city councils in the Basque part of Bilbao and the Catalan capital Barcelona.

Prime Minister González said after casting his vote that the elections had "nothing to do with the politics" of his government but related to local issues instead.

Manuel Fraga Iribarne, the leader of the Popular Alliance, had tried to turn the campaign into a referendum on the Socialists, attacking their economic policies.

The Socialists, who launched Spain's first leftist government since the 1936-39 civil war with a mixture of liberal reform and political moderation, retorted that they had achieved a lot in a short time.

The municipal elections of 1979 were the first following Franco's death and they brought 70 percent of Spain's people under local leftist government for the first time since before the civil war.

About 3,800 municipalities were won in 1979 by the now-extinct Union of the Democratic Center, and the Popular Alliance had hoped to pick up many of them.

Shultz, Rebuffed by Syria, Tries to Save Lebanon Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, before leaving for France, paid last-minute visits to Middle East capitals Sunday in a bid to keep alive his plan to clear Lebanon of foreign armies.

With the fate of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement — hammered out in two weeks of shuttle diplomacy — uncertain because of Syrian objections, Mr. Shultz left the region to attend a two-day conference of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

Mr. Shultz, who is to meet Tuesday with President François Mitterrand of France, arrived in Paris Sunday night. He made no statement on arrival at Le Bourget military airport.

Before leaving Beirut, however, he said efforts to get foreign troops out of Lebanon "have not been derailed and will not be derailed."

As if to underscore the instability Mr. Shultz was leaving behind, rival Lebanese militias, breaking a short-lived truce, stepped up artillery duels as his plane took off from Beirut.

Mr. Shultz visited Israel and Lebanon on Sunday to report on his short trips to Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, meanwhile, was received in Jeddah by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Syria has denounced the plan as a contract of Lebanese submission, and a Syrian minister was quoted as saying that his government had rejected the pact and would work against it.

Mr. Shultz spent four hours Saturday in talks with Mr. Assad. The Syrian leader's agreement to pull his troops out of Lebanon must be obtained for the Israeli-Lebanese accord to be implemented.

Israel has made it clear it will not remove its troops unless there is a simultaneous withdrawal of forces by Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In apparent anticipation of the Syrian response, Foreign Minister

Yitzhak Shamir of Israeli told Israeli Radio that if Syria refuses to withdraw, Israel may retrench in secure positions in southern Lebanon.

After talking with Mr. Assad, Mr. Shultz said of the Syrians, "I think it's fair to say that they are hardly enthusiastic about the agreement that Lebanon and Israel have worked out."

He said that Mr. Assad had left the door open for further discussions, and that he had not given up hope that Syria's problems with the accord could be resolved.

"My guess is that these will be very difficult negotiations," Mr. Shultz said. "I cannot predict how long that will take. But it will take a little while."

Mr. Shultz met for an hour Sunday at Ben-Gurion International Airport with Mr. Shamir and Moshe Arens, the Israeli defense minister before flying to Beirut to see President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon.

Officials in Jerusalem indicated that they expect prolonged, additional negotiations before an actual pullback can begin.

In Israel, there were more calls for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal to south of the Awali River in Lebanon — a step that would put the Israeli Defense Forces in a stronger defensive position. But sources said that such a move was unlikely, at least for now.

Seven Israeli soldiers were wounded Sunday by an explosion north of Damour, adding to a casualty toll that is fueling the pullback demands. But sources said that Mr. Arens and others oppose such a step, in part because of its likely effect on the U.S. Marine Corps contingent of the multinational force in Beirut.

Many officials assume that an Israeli withdrawal to south of the Awali would create a vacuum that would be quickly filled by the Syrians and Palestinian guerrillas, posing a threat to the multinational force in Beirut.

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Walesa Talks of Joining Union Underground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa said Sunday that he would join the TKK, Solidarity's underground coordinating committee, if police did not stop treating him "like a rabbit in a cage."

Authorities picked up the former leader of the disbanded trade union Friday night in Warsaw after a secret union meeting and drove him back to Gdansk, where he was placed under heavy police guard, his movements monitored 24 hours a day. At least nine of his associates remained in custody.

Also Sunday, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Archbishop Józef Glemp, speaking after a week of street protests and deteriorating church-state relations, made an impassioned appeal to the government for peace.

Mr. Walesa said, "I think they will make me join the TKK if they continue this situation. I will not allow them to keep me like a rabbit in a cage. Joining the underground will be the only way out for me."

Two plainclothes policemen sat on chairs outside the entrance to Mr. Walesa's apartment building Sunday, and a police car and jeep were stationed nearby.

Mr. Walesa said he had been in Warsaw to attend a secret meeting with 20 or 30 union leaders from Solidarity, the teachers' union, the autonomous union and the branch union, which together represented about 13 million workers before they were outlawed last October.

He said he was at the session only long enough to help draft and approve the text of a letter to the Polish parliament protesting the disbanding of the unions, then left in an attempt to lose the police who were following him.

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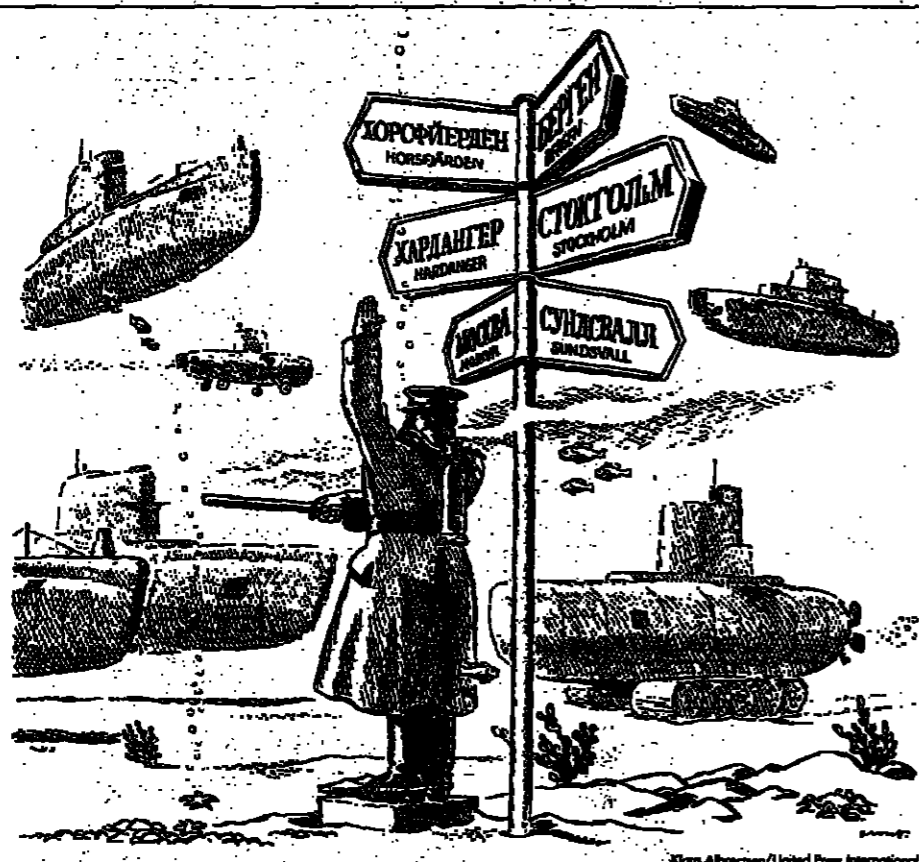
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Sub Forays in Baltic May Reflect Soviet Tests, NATO Sources Say

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sightings of submarines off Norway and Sweden in the last eight months have led intelligence sources from NATO and neutral countries to conclude that, despite denials from Moscow, Soviet submarines have been making forays in the area.

The intelligence sources in Europe and the United States say they believe the Russians have made the forays to test the abilities of some of their new submarines as well as the effectiveness of the two Scandinavian navies in detecting and combating submarines.

The sightings, the intelligence sources say, have raised questions about the state of anti-submarine warfare. The sources say they are also increasingly concerned about an expansion of Soviet underwater forces, which now apparently include a number of small submarines with crews of six to eight men.

Sweden is reported to be the target for the most extensive Soviet submarine probes.

No one in the West will ever know whether the Soviet Navy

was satisfied with the tests, the Western intelligence sources said. But one added, "It is apparent that they regard the coasts of Sweden, a neutral, as a suitable area for exercising their new boats."

Moreover, despite the Swedish government's protests to Sweden holds a Soviet boat while looking for subs. Page 2.

The intelligence sources in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization predict that Soviet submarines will make further sorties and that most will be in or near Swedish waters. Sweden, because it is neutral, is a lesser risk, they reason, than Norway, a NATO member.

Last October a force estimated by the Swedish Navy at six submarines entered an archipelago south of Stockholm. Swedish detection devices located them but the navy was unable to bring any to the surface. After an investigation, Sweden protested vigorously to Moscow, which said the allegations were groundless.

The Swedish investigators said they concluded that a Soviet force consisting of small sub-

marines had entered the archipelago, including some vessels that had tracks cabling them to crawl on the bottom of the sea.

More recently Sweden reported that other submarines had been located north of Stockholm. Two more small submarines were said to have been detected last week in Sundsvall Bay, northeast of Ålön Island. One may have been damaged by a Swedish attack, the intelligence sources say.

On April 30 a Norwegian frigate made two attacks on what was believed to be a submarine in Hardanger Fjord, 60 miles (97 kilometers) south of Bergen. The vessel had been sighted by a sea surveillance aircraft and the frigate's orders were to sink the submarine.

During the operations in the archipelago south of Stockholm, there was some criticism of Swedish methods among naval officials within NATO. The navy was able to detect the submarines that operated in areas where currents were strong and temperatures differed from

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2 Stern Editors Resign Because of Forgeries

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — The two chief editors of Stern magazine have announced their resignations because of the West German Interior Ministry's statement that documents that the magazine presented as lost diaries of Hitler were forgeries.

Meanwhile, the Interior Ministry was reported Sunday to have opened an investigation to uncover the sources of the diaries.

The investigation, disclosed by a senior official at the ministry, is considered sensitive because of reports in Bonn that the diaries could have been the work of forgers in East Germany.

Relations between East and West Germany are at a difficult passage, and the controversy surrounding the diaries could further harm relations if an East German connection were proved.

A brief announcement Saturday from the headquarters of the Hamburg-based magazine said Peter Koch and Felix Schmidt, Stern's two chief editors, were resigning because they had failed to discover the forgery before the first installment of the purported Hitler diaries was printed April 28.

The statement said Henry Nannen, the magazine's publisher, and Rolf Gillhausen, its third-ranking editor, would run Stern for the time being. On Friday night Mr. Nannen reluctantly accepted the verdict of a government investigation that the volumes were a rudimentary forgery.

Mr. Koch had become particularly exposed because of his abrasive defense of the authenticity of the diaries. In a two-page editorial in last week's issue, Mr. Koch ridiculed Stern's critics and said they were motivated by envy.

"More enemies, more honor," he wrote.

He had also suggested that Hugh Trevor-Roper, the British historian who withdrew his initial endorsement of the notebooks, had changed his mind because of past connections with the British secret service.

Staff members at Stern said they did not know what would happen to Gerd Heidemann, the journalist who said he found the diaries. Mr. Heidemann has declined to reveal

his sources. Callers to Mr. Heidemann's home were told Saturday that he was "not in Hamburg."

In light of the crudity of the diaries and the use of materials dating from the postwar period, several Western diplomats in Bonn expressed skepticism Sunday that they were the work of East German counterfeits, who have supplied a thriving underground Hitler memorabilia market in the West.

West German journalists have noted that blaming East Germany could be convenient, particularly if Stern tries to recover the huge sums it apparently paid for the 60 volumes.

Stern has declined to state what it paid, but the West German press has insistently mentioned the figure.

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Weinberger Will Meet Saudi Defense Minister

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger will meet in Paris this week with Saudi Arabia's minister of defense for discussions on the Middle East, according to American and French officials.

The officials offered few details, but Mr. Weinberger's trip to Paris, where he is expected Tuesday, coincides with a planned visit by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, and the arrival of Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq, who is also a foreign minister.

Mr. Shultz is to attend the annual ministerial meeting of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, and Mr. Aziz plans to talk to French government officials.

But their presence in Paris, along with that of Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, the Saudi defense minister, led to speculation about the possibility of important contacts concerning Lebanon.

The French Defense Ministry announced Sunday that it is routinely replacing on May 19 the 2,000 international peacekeepers in Beirut with elements from the Foreign Legion.

The Foreign Legion has been traditionally used where there is an attempt to avoid casualties among regular troops and conscripts.

French news reports from the Middle East have concentrated in past days on deteriorating security in Lebanon. The Defense Ministry announcement said that five French naval vessels were in the Eastern Mediterranean and "if necessary, could head for Beirut at any moment."

French sources said that Mr. Weinberger would meet in Paris with Defense Minister Charles Hernu. They noted, again without elaboration, that Prince Sultan, who will talk to Mr. Hernu on the possibility of new Saudi purchases of French weapons, would be in Paris at the same time.

American officials have sought to portray Mr. Weinberger's meeting with Prince Sultan as a routine result of the establishment last year of a U.S.-Saudi defense coordinating committee.

The mission of the Iraqi foreign minister, whose visit comes at a time when Iraq's war effort against Iran appears in difficulty, is thought to be mainly involved with seeking five French Super Etendard fighter aircraft armed with Exocet air-sea missiles.

The Iraqis have bought more than \$3 billion worth of French arms over the last two years, largely with Saudi money and extensive credit.

But there are some indications that the French government is hesitant about providing the aircraft and missiles for fear they will be used against shipping in the Gulf.

The United States, according to French sources, has been quietly urged by Arab moderates to try to draw closer to Iraq.

The Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD, a congressional body representing 40 national labor organizations, called Sunday for governments to take joint action for a retaliatory program. It warned that unemployment in the OECD area will rise to more than 40 million next year.

"Up to now governments have been only too ready to believe in, and try to apply, simple formulas," it said.

"The recovery was supposed to come once inflation was brought down; then it was supposed to materialize once lower oil prices were re-established; and now the idea is promoted that a 'flexible response' of reducing wages and increasing the shares of profits will provoke a recovery."

"But this recession and its global dimension are hard reality, and the solution will not be achieved through yet another patent medicine."

The Sunday Times of London, which has been publishing excerpts of the diaries of Adolf Hitler, said it was "a high-risk enterprise" and that the Sunday Times had taken a high risk by associating itself with a project that has subsequently been exposed as fraudulent.

Specifically, the newspaper had agreed to pay \$400,000 to Stern magazine of West Germany for the right to publish excerpts of the material in Britain and Australia, and had printed several articles championing the authenticity of the so-called Hitler notebooks while offering snippets of what they contained.

"For the first time," the statement said, "the risk proved to be a mistake. We owe our readers a sincere apology."

In a news story accompanying the statement, the newspaper quoted the wife of Gerd Heidemann, the Stern reporter who claimed to have discovered the diaries, as indicating that her husband had received the materials from a high-ranking official of the East German government.

The daily Bild Zeitung in Hamburg was expected to report in its Monday edition that Mrs. Heidemann had told it that the Sunday Times' interview was an invention.

In a telephone conversation with The New York Times two nights ago, the journalist's wife spoke rapturously of Hitler and insisted on the genuineness of the diaries even after they had been exposed as fabrications. The Heidemanns are known to have befriended a number of convicted Nazi war criminals.

The Sunday Times of London also reported that an independent examination Saturday by a British expert of two of the notebooks quickly confirmed the earlier finding by West German officials that the documents hailed as the diaries of Hitler were, in fact, forgeries.

"Our mistake," the article continued, "was to rely on other people's evidence and to be governed by their demands for urgency. Stern magazine, a West German publication previously enjoying a reputation for high journalistic standards, insisted it had established the diaries' authenticity."

The tests by experts in Britain took only five hours.

"Even without the prior judgment reached by German forensic and archival specialists, published on Friday, we were soon in a position to call the diaries fake," it said.

The two notebooks were also read by Norman Stone, a Cambridge University historian, who reported in Sunday's edition that "the first and most striking thing about these 'diaries' is that all of the material is old hat, sometimes of an extremely boring and elementary level."

KUWAIT — Kuwait has signed an agreement with France to buy 700 million francs (\$95 million) worth of weapons, the official Kuwaiti news agency KUNA said Sunday.

The agency said the agreement was signed when the Kuwaiti defense minister, Salem al-Sabah, visited Paris last week. KUNA gave no details of the accord, which press reports in Kuwait have said involves six Puma helicopters equipped with Exocet missiles.

PARIS — The police arrested 54 persons they described as militants of the extreme right Sunday during a ceremony marking the end of the war in Europe in 1945. President Francois Mitterrand was at the ceremony.

The police said some of the suspects were carrying tear gas, brass knuckles and toy guns. Officials said charges were being prepared against 12 of those arrested. The other 42 were being questioned.

They were arrested near the Arc de Triomphe during a ceremony marking the 38th anniversary of the end of the war in Europe on May 8, 1945.

Mr. Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Defense Minister Charles Hernu were under the monument when the arrests were made, as were the army chief of staff, General Jeanmoulin, and the secretary of state for veterans' affairs, Jean Laurin.

None of those arrested was near the officials and the ceremony was not interrupted.

The police said they believed those arrested were members of National Front, an extreme rightist group, or of National Restoration, a monarchist group. National Front issued a statement denying involvement.

National Front members and monarchists had participated in a march earlier in the day celebrating the holiday of Joan of Arc, the 15th-century French martyr.

The police said the march drew about 4,000 people, of which about 1,000 were National Front members. When it ended, the police said about 20 youths headed up the Champs Elysees toward the Arc de Triomphe shouting, "Let's go and cause trouble."

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U.S. Democrats Split on Latin Policy

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "My heart was pounding so fast, I thought the microphone would pick it up," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, recalling his televised Democratic Party response to President Ronald Reagan's congressional address on Central America. In an emotional speech, Mr. Dodd charged that the increased military aid sought by Mr. Reagan would guarantee only "greater violence" and "greater bloodshed" in the region.

At a breakfast with reporters a day and a half later, House Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, also struggled to control his emotions. But he was assailing the "hyperbole" and "florid rhetoric" of Mr. Dodd's speech. He added, "It is a dangerous exercise for people to club the president on a delicate matter of foreign policy."

While Republicans watched with undisguised satisfaction, the Democrats suddenly plunged their party into its most divisive internal foreign policy debate of the past three years.

A series of White House-inspired analyses by political columnists suggested that the Democrats had played into Mr. Reagan's hands by setting themselves up as the fall guys for a potential "Who Lost El Salvador?" campaign.

Mr. Reagan repeatedly raked the Democrats, accusing them of being "very irresponsible" on a party-line vote in the House Intelligence Committee aimed at stopping covert aid by the administration to guerrillas fighting the leftist government in Nicaragua.

By last weekend emotions had cooled somewhat, but the policy disagreements were just as large. Mr. Wright said he thought there was still a way to avoid a Democratic split that he conceded could rekindle the antagonisms of the Vietnam War period. The Democrats could be trapped, he said in an interview, "if we follow the lead of those who would totally dis-

view" what he called the "democratically elected government" of El Salvador, which is fighting left rebels who Mr. Reagan says are supported by Nicaragua.

Mr. Dodd, in a separate interview, said he had known that "there were a lot of Democrats who agree with the president on this." But, he insisted, "it was no mistake for me" to challenge Mr. Reagan's contention that the source of trouble in Central America is external communist-backed subversion.

And he said there was "not much danger" of Mr. Reagan being able to blame Democrats for tying his hands in Central America.

Senior Democrats, including some who differ with Mr. Dodd and others who share his view, tried to argue that if anyone had breached bipartisanship on this issue, it was Mr. Reagan.

Representative Danie B. Rostenkowski of Illinois, the ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said the president was "not willing to give us a voice in the formulation of policy; he just wants acquiescence in its implementation. And that produces confrontation."

For all their efforts to shift political responsibility to the president, many Democrats acknowledged that the Central American policy debate had revealed deep divisions

within their party on the limits and use of U.S. power. Those divisions, many said, stem from generational and geographical differences as much as ideological and strategic ones — and thus may be all the more difficult to bridge.

At the Democratic mini-convention in Philadelphia last June, representatives of all the potential presidential candidates and all the major constituency and ideological groups agreed to a foreign policy and national security program portraying what Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts called "a picture of Democratic unity."

"For the first time in a long time," wrote the hawkish activist Ben Wattenberg, "the Democratic Party has taken a big step toward a tough, intelligent statement about defense and foreign policy."

But Mr. Wattenberg assailed Mr. Dodd's official Democratic Party response to the Reagan speech as "demagogic" and warned that unless the Democrats "extend substantial cooperation to Reagan in Central America... they will risk losing the election to a Ronald Reagan who will charge all across the nation denouncing them as spineless."

That fear is widespread among congressional Democrats, even though public opinion polls suggest that an expanded U.S. role in Central America is politically unpopular.

Many Democrats — out of deference to the president or fear of the fickleness of public opinion — would prefer to avoid an open confrontation with his policies.

Democratic congressional leaders' aides said suggestions were made to Mr. Dodd that in his response he emphasize Congress's past support of aid to El Salvador and say that Mr. Reagan was out of step in trying to circumvent the strong bipartisan vote last year against covert efforts to overthrow the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua.

But Mr. Dodd, 38, rejected what he called that "legalistic approach" and framed his reply as a broad, emotional indictment of those who would "loose the dogs of war" on a region whose real problems, he said, were economic and social, not ideological.

Democrats also confront a sharp geographical split. Those from the South and Southwest are generally more inclined to back the president, in part because of their region's closer economic links to Latin America and in part because their constituents fear a new wave of refugees from communism.

Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Wright are seeking formulas for funneling additional aid to El Salvador without seeming to give Mr. Reagan a green light for his entire Latin American policy.

Cadets marching on the parade field of the Salvadoran military academy during graduation exercises. General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, El Salvador's defense

minister, told them that armed struggle is the only way "to guarantee peace, sustain national tranquility and guard the respect for our traditions of justice and democracy."

Rebels' Deaths Seen Affecting Future Talks

Moderate Salvadoran Guerrilla Leader Has Gained Political Importance

By Marilee Simons

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Events surrounding the deaths of two Salvadoran guerrilla leaders here last month offer rare glimpses into the intense differences within the Marxist guerrilla movement and its sometimes difficult dealings with Nicaragua's leftist government.

The slaying of Melida Anya Montes and the subsequent death, reportedly by suicide, of Salvadoran Captain Carpio, have apparently had no immediate impact on the rebels' political or military strategy.

But the deaths have been widely described in the region as one of the most significant junctures in Central American guerrilla history. People close to the guerrilla movement believe the tone of any future negotiations on El Salvador could be affected.

At the death of Mr. Carpio, 63, has given added political importance to Joaquín Villalobos, who by most accounts is the rebels' leading military figure.

Mr. Villalobos, 32, who heads the People's Revolutionary Army, the biggest of the five guerrilla groups fighting El Salvador's U.S.-backed government, is believed to favor a flexible approach to finding a political solution to the fighting.

Although the rebel leaders are normally reluctant to discuss differences within their ranks, they seem more willing to talk now, perhaps because they appear deeply bothered by speculation over who was responsible for the two deaths. Their accounts provide new details about what happened here last month.

After Mr. Carpio's apparent suicide on April 12, the public announcement of his death was withheld for eight days, guerrillas say, so that the handling of the news could be discussed with the Nicaraguan government and rebels at all levels in El Salvador could be informed.

"The most important thing was not to affect the war," said Salvadoran Samayoa, a leader of the Popular Liberation Forces, the faction Mr. Carpio led.

Since then, according to several guerrillas, commanders of the five factions have held urgent meetings at which they reaffirmed their in-

tention to expand the war across El Salvador and reiterated their refusal to take part in elections scheduled for December.

Doubts had arisen on these points because Mr. Carpio and Miss Anya Montes, 54, headed the guerrilla faction that had most firmly opposed a negotiated resolution to the Salvadoran conflict.

But the struggle that led to the leaders' deaths indicates that only a small minority in their faction took that inflexible line. This minority now appears to have been responsible for the death of Miss Anya Montes and, indirectly, that of Mr. Carpio.

The minority was also strongly opposed to recent moves toward further integration of the five guerrilla groups. It was this argument over unity, rather than the issue of negotiations, that apparently led to the murder of Miss Anya Montes.

A former teacher who became Mr. Carpio's second in command, her death supposedly prompted the suicide of Mr. Carpio, a former baker and union leader who became the most prestigious figure in Salvadoran guerrilla politics.

Both were known as tough leaders who stressed political organization and favored the so-called prolonged popular war over the short and risky war sought by the other guerrilla groups.

In recent months, the two — who were better known as Ana María and Marcial — had sought to bring their faction closer to the other groups and to push for discussions with the Salvadoran government, several guerrillas say.

In January, at a meeting of the faction's central command, a majority reportedly endorsed that view. But one member, Rogelio Bazzaglio, expressed particularly strong opposition to greater integration of the guerrilla groups.

At the heart of the debate, a well-placed source said, "was not the conduct of the war, but how to solve ideological issues after the war."

"Guerrilla squabbles often revolve around who is more pure Marxist," he said. "Some people like Bazzaglio cling to Communist dogma and others argue that the essence of Marxism is being pragmatic, being a realist, and concessions must be made."

On April 6, Miss Anya Montes was stabbed to death in her sleep with knives and ice picks, supposedly by members of her faction. "There were strong differences with her," said Mr. Samayoa, "and she was the only senior person in Managua at the time." Time was also a factor, he said, because Miss Anya Montes had arrived only two days earlier and was leaving the next day for El Salvador.

Although Nicaragua publicly accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of the slaying, security forces began an investigation, with police agents reportedly raiding the homes of several Salvadoran exiles.

"In some cases there were 20, 30 agents pounding on a house," one source said. "In the end they found everything, the weapons, even the bills for the ice picks."

Deeply disturbed by the harsh search, Mr. Carpio and his aides reportedly sent notes of protest to Nicaragua's National Directorate. But Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez, apparently responded that there was no alternative.

By April 12, the Nicaraguan authorities had concluded that Mr. Bazzaglio had organized and executed the slaying of Miss Anya Montes. Mr. Carpio and other guerrillas were permitted to talk with him in jail.

Mr. Bazzaglio insisted he had "acted for the good of the revolution," an informant said. That night, after Mr. Carpio had gone to his room in a house on the outskirts of Managua, his wife and several other people heard a shot. "He had shot himself in the heart with a pistol," Mr. Samayoa said.

Mr. Samayoa said that after difficult debate "we decided to tell the truth."

"It would have been easier," he added, "for us and for Nicaragua to keep blaming the CIA." But, "if we covered up rumors, we would have caused insecurity and distrust among our people at an important stage in the war."

Sources here said the Nicaraguan government had also pressed "to tell it straight."

People who knew Mr. Carpio agreed that he had been suffering from asthma and exhaustion and was deeply affected by the death in the field of a close friend, a guerrilla leader known as Bernardo.

While the killing of Miss Anya Montes had deeply disturbed him, several people close to the events said, the investigation of his group and the betrayal by people close to him were perhaps greater blows.

Slaying in San Salvador
The body of a young man who had apparently been strangled and then shot in the head was found Friday night in the parking lot of the Camino Real Hotel in San Salvador. The New York Times reported.

Although civilian men of all ages have been shot in large numbers by the Guatemalan Army, women and children are particular victims; women are routinely raped before being killed; children are smashed against walls, choked, burned alive or murdered by machete or bayonet," the report says.

The report estimated that between 70,000 and 100,000 Indians had fled to southern Mexico.

The report was written by Robert Kogod Goldman, professor of international law at the American University in Washington, and Stephen L. Kass, a partner in the New York law firm of Berle, Butzel, Kass & Case. The men are members of the executive committee of Americas Watch.

Salvador Rebels Reject Amnesty
LOS ANGELES — Salvadoran guerrillas have rejected an official offer of amnesty, saying it was a fabrication designed to facilitate continued U.S. military assistance to the government.

In unanimously approving a law that could free about half of El Salvador's estimated 780 political prisoners, the Constituent Assembly on Wednesday also made guarantees to guerrillas who lay down their arms.

Radio Venceremos, the rebels' clandestine station, said Friday the guerrillas "firmly rejected the amnesty law, considering it a ridiculous attempt by the dictatorship to demand what it cannot achieve on the battlefield."



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Guatemala Is Accused Of Murdering Indians

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An international group that monitors human rights practices has accused the Guatemalan Army of systematically murdering Indians and has called for the immediate suspension of U.S. military sales and the withholding of military aid to Guatemala.

The group, Americas Watch, said in a recent report that the human rights situation in Guatemala had deteriorated since the State Department approved a request for \$5 million worth of spare military parts last January. The approval ended a five-year embargo on arms shipments to Guatemala.

The study, based on a six-day visit in March to southern Mexico by two investigators, also said that the testimony and other information gathered from dozens of refugees "contradict the U.S. State Department's claims about curbing or ending abuses" in Guatemala.

According to the report, "The Guatemalan government's counter-insurgency program, begun in early 1962, has been continued and expanded."

The study said that under the government of President Efraín Ríos Montt there had been a systematic campaign to murder those Indian men, women and children

whom the army regarded as supporting the insurgents or who resist army directives.

"Although civilian men of all ages have been shot in large numbers by the Guatemalan Army, women and children are particular victims; women are routinely raped before being killed; children are smashed against walls, choked, burned alive or murdered by machete or bayonet," the report says.

The report estimated that between 70,000 and 100,000 Indians had fled to southern Mexico.

The report was written by Robert Kogod Goldman, professor of international law at the American University in Washington, and Stephen L. Kass, a partner in the New York law firm of Berle, Butzel, Kass & Case. The men are members of the executive committee of Americas Watch.

Salvador Rebels Reject Amnesty
LOS ANGELES — Salvadoran guerrillas have rejected an official offer of amnesty, saying it was a fabrication designed to facilitate continued U.S. military assistance to the government.

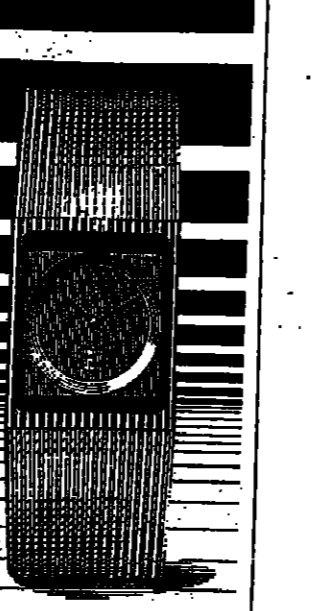
In unanimously approving a law that could free about half of El Salvador's estimated 780 political prisoners, the Constituent Assembly on Wednesday also made guarantees to guerrillas who lay down their arms.

Radio Venceremos, the rebels' clandestine station, said Friday the guerrillas "firmly rejected the amnesty law, considering it a ridiculous attempt by the dictatorship to demand what it cannot achieve on the battlefield."

Red Brigades Sentences
The Associated Press

GENOA — A Genoa court on Saturday sentenced four Red Brigades guerrillas to jail terms ranging from two to seven years. The court also acquitted three other defendants who decided to cooperate with the police. All seven had been charged with organizing a Red Brigades terrorist in Genoa.

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Hong Kong Creditors Buy Revenge

Debtors Still Go to Prison — if Injured Party Pays

This is one article in an occasional series on major cities of the Third World.

By Clyde Haberman

HONG KONG — Not many places still put people in prison for owing money, but then not many places take money as seriously as does this outpost of unbridled capitalism.

A long-overdue bill of as little as \$15 can, in theory, bring on a monthlong sentence; a \$150 debt can mean a year. Few people actually wind up behind bars on such terms for such trifling sums, if only because the creditor has to pay prison expenses. Nevertheless, Hong Kong residents are being sent to debtors' prison at a faster rate than ever, much to the alarm of some of their neighbors.

The numbers, though not overwhelming, rose from fewer than 100 a year in the late 1970s to 338

in 1982, and the authorities say the trend is continuing. It stems partly from the construction boom that saw houses and hotels go up like so many pieces on a Monopoly board. When the building industry slumped badly last year and prices for land and office space dropped, many people found themselves caught short.

In most cases resulting in prison terms, it was bankers who had been made unhappy and debtors who had resorted to less persuasive collection methods. American Express International, a big contributor to the case load, has gone into Supreme Court for more than a dozen "orders of detention" this year, a recent study showed.

Creditors are said to take this action not so much to get their money back as to deter other would-be debtors. A few also seem to believe that guaranteeing that others are not living well is the best revenge.

One man could not pay back \$1,500 to a relative. The relative had the man imprisoned for months but never got his money back. On top of that, he had to pay hundreds of dollars in prison bills. What had he gained? "Well," said a friend of the jailed man, "this was a particularly mean fellow — he enjoyed the feeling of revenge."

The notion of jailing debtors is rooted in English law and proved particularly useful in this British crown colony, Hong Kong Legal Department officials say, because it was once fairly easy to run off to Canton and escape payment.

Upon a court order, which creditors can obtain by proving a debt is owed, debtors are sent to Tai Lam prison on the western coast of the New Territories.

A spokesman, Alex Choi, said Tai Lam's debtors — nearly all are men — are kept separate from other inmates. They wear regular clothes, do not have to join work details and may spend the day reading or watching television. The average stay is 20 days.

Though this does not appear to be severely cruel, some consider such punishment obsolete.

"Why should a chap go to jail when he has no money?" said Peter C. Wong, a member of Hong Kong's Legislative Council. "Why can't it be like England or America or some other civilized place? It's one thing to attach the person's property and quite another to attach the person." Many people, Mr. Wong complained, are "permanently stigmatized once they're in jail."

Mr. Wong has been urging changes for years, but the Legislative Council can do little and the British authorities are apparently not likely to act.

One reason may be lobbying from Hong Kong lawyers, who inherit more business as more cases are generated. Besides, many businessmen are not eager to do away with an often effective procedure.

"When I was a young lawyer, I represented a man who owed \$5,000," Mr. Wong recalled. "I told his wife that unless she came up with the money by 5 o'clock they were going to put him in the Victoria Remand Center. Well, she came by with it at one minute to 5."

"I won't argue that it may be effective," he added. "But poverty should not be a crime."



Shen Tu, left, director of China's aviation administration, greeted Deputy Foreign Minister Gong Ro Myong of South Korea at talks on the hijacking of a Chinese airliner.



Four of the six persons who commandeered a domestic Chinese airliner to South Korea. They seek asylum in Taiwan, but are expected to be tried in Seoul for air piracy.

Seoul Rejects Request by Beijing

For Return of 6 Plane Hijackers

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — South Korea agreed Sunday to return a hijacked Chinese airliner, its passengers and crew to China, but rejected a Chi-

nese demand to extradite the six hijackers to China. They are now likely to stand trial in South Korea on air piracy charges.

The decision, announced by South Korean authorities, followed weekend talks in Seoul on the fate

of the Civil Aviation Administration of China jet that landed Thursday in South Korea with 105 persons on board.

The hijacking, the first successful one involving a Chinese commercial jet, resulted in the first official contact between the two countries since the Communists came to power in China in 1949.

It presented both governments with a series of sticky diplomatic issues and left the two sides sharply divided over the handling of the six Chinese hijackers.

In talks between Deputy Foreign Minister Gong Ro Myong of South Korea and General Shen Tu, the Chinese aviation director, South Korea agreed to the early return of the passengers and crew members to China, along with the hijacked British-made Trident airliner.

South Korean officials, however, refused a Chinese demand for extradition of the hijackers on the ground that they should be tried under South Korean penal codes.

The hijackers have requested political asylum in Taiwan.

Two crew members who were wounded by pistol shots in a scuffle with the hijackers were to remain in a Seoul hospital until they are able to return to China. Three Japanese passengers have already returned to Japan.

The remaining passengers and crew members were expected to return to Beijing on Monday.

South Korea has no diplomatic ties with China and is the only Asian country that recognizes the government on Taiwan as the legitimate government of China.

In seeking extradition of the hijackers, General Shen Tu pressed the South Koreans to abide by international agreements on air piracy and return the hijackers to China for punishment.

Should the hijackers be found guilty in South Korea, observers suggested, they might then be expelled, a legal twist that would, presumably, allow Taiwan to grant them political asylum.

A decision to allow the hijackers to go freely to Taiwan would anger the Chinese and complicate South Korean efforts to improve relations with Beijing.

John Masters, 68, Dies; Wrote Novels About British Empire in India

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — John Masters, 68, whose tales of British Empire on the Indian subcontinent included "Bhowani Junction," "Nightrunners of Bengal," and "Coromandel," died Friday in Albuquerque, New Mexico, of complications after a heart-bypass operation. He lived in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. Masters was born in Calcutta, and was a graduate of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He served in the British Army in India and, during World War II, in Burma, Iran and Iraq. He rose to the rank of brigadier at the age of 33. He served for a brief time in the Indian Army, after Indian independence in 1947, before returning to England to teach at Sandhurst.

He came to the United States after World War II and became an American citizen in 1954.

In his novels, Mr. Masters made use of his intimate knowledge of India. "Nightrunners of Bengal" was based on the Indian Mutiny of 1857. In "Bhowani Junction," which was made into a film, he wrote about the period just before the Indian Emancipation in 1947. His novels also included a series of adventure stories about the fortunes of one family, spanning Anglo-Indian relations from 1600 to the mid-1940s.

He wrote three autobiographical novels: "Bugles and Tiger," about his early life and service with a Gurkha regiment on India's Northwest Frontier, "The Road Past Mandalay" and "Pilgrim Son."

His daughter said there will be one posthumous novel, still untitled, the manuscript of which his wife is typing.

Mr. Masters once noted that although his work was fiction, "I hope my writing is also a work of history, because I have tried to give a feel of the times and a sense of historical perspective."

He was the fifth generation of his family to serve his country in India and grew up amid the echoes of the world Rudyard Kipling had immortalized.

Kai Winding

NEW YORK (NYT) — Kai Winding, 60, the jazz trombonist, died Friday after a coronary attack in St. John's Riverside Hospital in Yonkers. Mr. Winding, who had been hospitalized for the treatment of a brain tumor, had lived in Spain for the last several years.

Mr. Winding was born in Aarhus, Denmark, and came to New York with his family when he was 12.

He was one of the first stars of

Stan Kenton's band in the mid-1940s. In the 1950s, he developed a distinct and melodic two-trombone sound when he teamed with J.J. Johnson in the "Jay and Kai" duo.

He joined the Benny Goodman band in 1945 and that year made his first jazz recording under his own name, "Kai's Kats."

In 1946, Mr. Winding joined Stan Kenton's band as the trombone lead and featured soloist. During the 1960s and 1970s he continued to record and tour. In 1982 at the Auer Jazz Festival in Japan, Mr. Winding was reunited with Mr. Johnson for the first time since a brief tour in 1958.

Peter Edel

EAST BERLIN (Reuters) — Peter Edel, 61, an East German author who was sent to the death camp at Auschwitz in 1943 but survived because his artist's training led the Nazis to single him out for work in a currency forging workshop, died Saturday, the official news agency ADN said.

Mr. Edel was on the board of the East German Writers' Union and of the East German branch of PEN, the international writers' association.

Erza Jack Keats

NEW YORK (NYT) — Erza Jack Keats, 67, an illustrator and writer of children's books who won many awards, died of a heart attack early Saturday at New York Hospital.

Mr. Keats illustrated 33 books, 22 of which he also wrote. Most were for preschoolers. He won a Caldecott medal in 1963 for what is probably his best-known tale, "The Snowy Day," published by Viking Press. A movie adaptation won a prize at the Venice Film Festival two years later.

Other Deaths:

John Williams, 80, who played the inspector in the film "Dial M for Murder" with Grace Kelly in 1954 and the chauffeur in "Sabrina" with Audrey Hepburn the same year, Thursday in La Jolla, California.

E. Ross Adair, 75, an Indiana congressman from 1950 to 1971, who was then appointed ambassador to Ethiopia by President Richard M. Nixon, Saturday after multiple heart-bypass surgery at Lehigh Hospital, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Estelle Edith Lawson Page, 76, the 1937 national women's amateur golf champion and a leading U.S. golfer for more than 20 years, Saturday at Hillhaven Convalescent Home in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, after a lengthy illness.

Need for Gas Weapons Unclear, Study Says

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department's argument that the United States should produce new nerve gas weapons to offset Soviet advances in chemical warfare is seriously flawed, according to a study sent to Congress by the General Accounting Office.

The accounting office, the investigative arm of Congress, said the Pentagon had not produced enough solid evidence to justify spending \$6 billion in five years to improve and increase chemical warfare ability.

The study did not flatly counter the argument that the United States was behind the Soviet Union in chemical warfare ability. Rather, it said that not enough evidence had been produced to make a judgment one way or the other.

The report also said that whatever the offensive ability of the U.S. chemical arsenal, the Pentagon should also consider that the country had not developed an adequate defense against chemical attack.

Defense Department officials

said the study was itself flawed and not sufficiently documented.

The 122-page study said that while the general impression seemed to be that the United States did not have a "credible" chemical warfare capacity, "little is known" about the usefulness of the U.S. chemical weapons arsenal.

"Yet the U.S. Department of Defense," the study continued, "is requesting a large amount of money to modernize it. GAO is particularly concerned because so many questions have not been satisfactorily answered."

A major unanswered question, the report added, is what effect U.S. production of new chemical weapons would have on deterrence of any enemy or on disarmament efforts.

Congress is considering a request from the Reagan administration for \$158 million to produce new chemical weapons, including a special 155mm shell and a bomb to be known as Bigeye. A similar but smaller request was rejected last year after much debate.

The new chemical weapons are produced by placing two nonlethal elements in separate compartments of a shell or bomb. When the binary shell is fired or the bomb is dropped, the components come to gether and form a lethal gas that attacks the central nervous system.

In the debate last year, the Defense Department argued that new weapons were needed to replace deteriorating stockpile and offset Soviet advances. Opponents of the request countered that the manufacture of new weapons would be seen abroad as aggressive and a step backward from an earlier declaration in favor of a world-wide ban on chemical weapons.

N. Korea Officer Defects to South

United Press International

SEOUL — A North Korean Army captain has defected to South Korea by crossing the central eastern area of the border between the two countries, the Defense Ministry has said.

It identified the defector as Captain Shim Jung Chol, 36, who crossed the demilitarized zone along the border 60 miles (97 kilometers) northeast of Seoul, ministry spokesman said.

Captain Shim had been assigned to the Civil Police Unit of the 13 North Korean Army Division. Left for the South before dawn, he left advantage of bad weather, a spokesman said.

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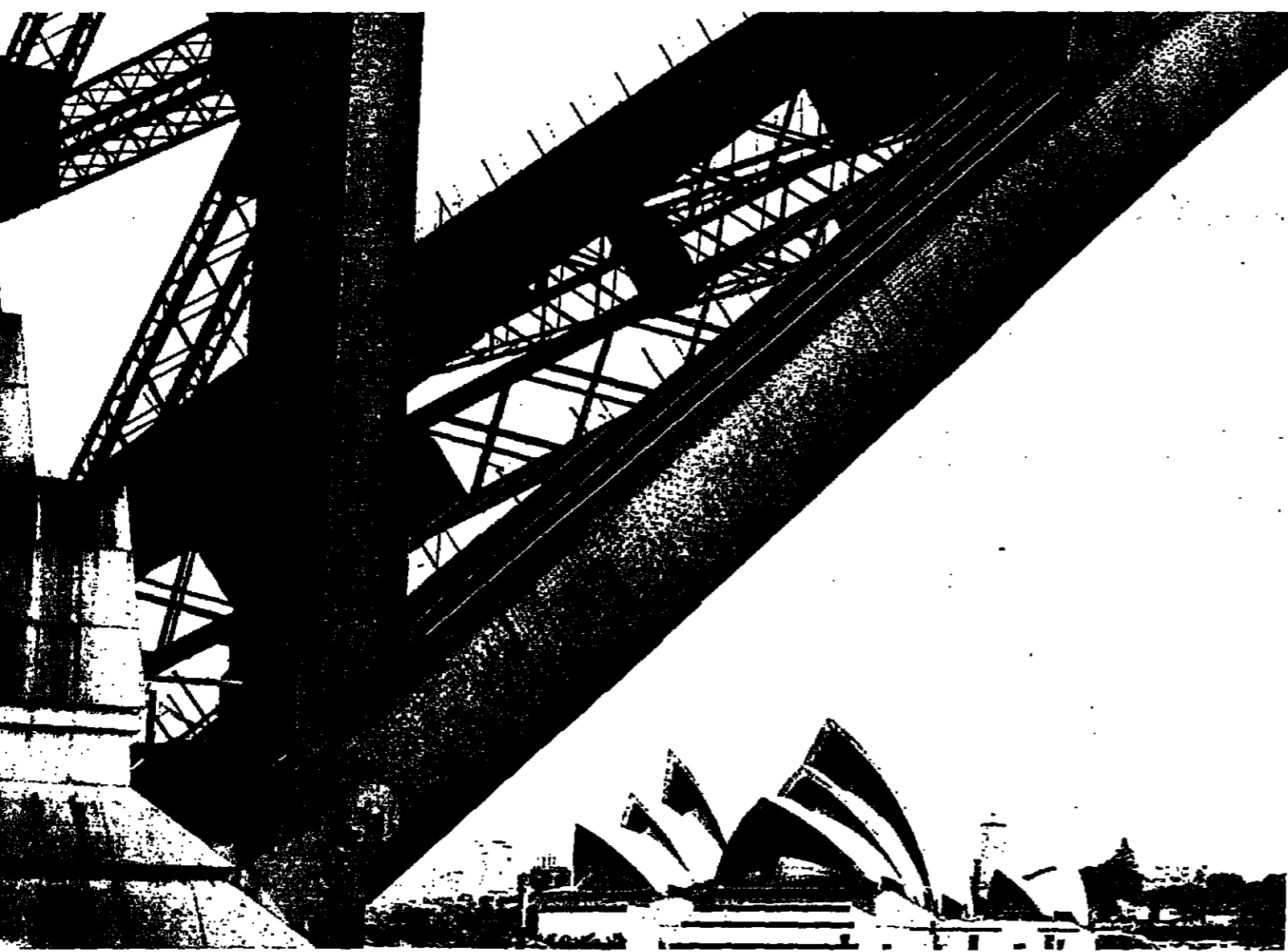
CORNELL-ESSEC, a joint program between Cornell's renowned School of Hotel Administration and the Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales (ESSEC), is accepting applications for the class of 1985 (entry date: October 1983).

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Red Cross Pressed to Defend Role as Impartial Observer

By Iain Grier

GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross finds itself having to reassert its principles of discretion and neutrality because of disclosures stemming from the Gulf war and the Salvadoran civil war.

The problem involves Iranian government revelations about Red Cross visits to Iraqi-held prisoners of war, which were supposed to be kept confidential, and the publication last year of a book by a former Red Cross worker, Dore Balmer, based on his experiences in El Salvador.

The Red Cross's reaction to the book was swift and determined.

Saying Mr. Balmer had broken the pledge of confidentiality that all its delegates sign, the agency obtained a series of legal injunctions against the writer and his editor in Zurich. All copies of the book were withdrawn, and Mr. Balmer faces a

fine of up to 5,000 Swiss francs (\$2,500), or a jail sentence, if he promotes the book.

Documents leaked by Iran say several prisoners were maltreated and that some disappeared from Iraqi camps that were supposed to be under Red Cross protection.

Red Cross officials display few outward signs of unease over these developments. Yet several agree that both go to the heart of the way the Red Cross has operated since it was established in 1863 by Henri Dunant, a young Swiss businessman.

"They are both trying to force us to take a position, abandon our neutrality," an official said.

Another said the two events had undermined a key problem: How much provocation and perhaps manipulation can the agency accept before it reacts publicly?

The organization has made public protests on only a handful of occasions: over the persistent use of poison gas by Egyptian forces in

Yemen, over the failure of South Africa to improve conditions in the Robben Island prison camp and over cruelty in the civil war in Rhodesia.

The agency also published a full dossier on its visits to jails in Iran under the shah and to political detainees in Greece under the junta after selective disclosures were made by the Iranian revolutionary government and by the Greek military rulers.

Such protests are rare because, in the words of Jacques Moreillon, a senior official at the agency, "It is as if you've only got one bullet in your gun."

A stiff Red Cross protest to the Iranian government may be coming soon, particularly since the recent disclosures are apparently aimed primarily at causing political embarrassment to Iraq.

Among the confidential Red Cross documents, some of which were discussed by Iran at the recent session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, one records allegations by Iranian prisoners of war that an Iraqi camp commander poured gasoline on their feet and set it on fire. Another, according to Iran, says the Iraqis are holding hundreds of civilians, some of whom are more than 70 years old.

Iran has repeatedly asked the Red Cross to investigate the fate of 9,405 Iraqis who disappeared in the early days of the Gulf war. Some have since been heard on Iraqi radio, though they have not been registered by the Red Cross.

Red Cross officials point out that Iran does not allow Red Cross workers to visit all the 50,000 Iraqi prisoners it is holding. The officials warned that the Iranian campaign could backfire, to the detriment of both sides, if the agency lost its reputation as a disinterested party.

Unlike prisoners taken in an international conflict such as the Gulf war, political detainees within their own country are not formally protected by the Geneva conventions. Nonetheless, the Red Cross has visited more than 300,000 political prisoners in 80 countries since World War II.

These visits, to check on prison conditions, are undertaken on condition that Red Cross delegates can interview detainees in private, conduct follow-up visits and have access to all detainees. The Red Cross agrees in turn never to inquire why the prisoner is detained and never to give details of the interview.

Both principles are challenged in Mr. Balmer's book, "Kopfer Stunde," or Copper Hour, meaning the time just before nightfall.

The book refers to the Red Cross only as an "international humanitarian organization" and the sole real name to appear is that of Ronald Reagan, but it is clear throughout that the setting is El Salvador.

Above all, Mr. Balmer's book is about the personal strain of having not to take sides.

In an interview given before he was prohibited from promoting the book, the writer said he had developed a sympathy for the imprisoned guerrillas in El Salvador.

He recalled visiting the jail the day after the former Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza, was assassinated in Paraguay.

The prisoners raised their clenched fists," he said in the interview. "I wanted to raise mine, too. I was glad that Somoza had been killed."

An implicit conclusion of his book is that the presence of the Red Cross in El Salvador has been used by the government for propaganda purposes — a "fig leaf," as he put it in an interview with a Swiss newspaper.

Mr. Moreillon agreed that the Red Cross presence could be used by governments "as an alibi."

But he insisted that, to be effective, the agency must stick with its rules of neutrality and discretion.

He conceded that the agency may seem to have overreacted to the book. But he said the Red Cross had no other choice if it were to convince governments that it could guarantee the discretion of its workers.

The Red Cross reportedly threatened last June to withdraw from El Salvador because government forces were killing prisoners.

But the agency stayed, and Mr. Moreillon and other officials say this restraint has paid dividends: El Salvador has allowed the Red Cross to increase its team to 25, and last year they visited 1,278 new prisoners.

In addition, the Salvadoran guerrillas have been handing prisoners over to the Red Cross for release since last August.

Italian Whims

Regarding "Craxi Urges a Breakup of Coalition" (IHT, April 23-24).

As a person who has the highest regard for things Italian, I find it incomprehensible that such a talented people should tolerate a constitution that allows its government to be toppled within a few months of their inception, at the whim of some self-important party leader.

No sooner is a summary of the achievements of the Fanfani government published than Signor Craxi, leader of the Socialists, is "urging a breakup of the coalition," resulting in the fall of the 43rd governing coalition since the end of the war.

Is it not time that this aspect of the Italian Constitution, which reduces a great nation to a laughing-stock, were put to a national referendum, advocating a minimal period for one government, thus enabling it to pass legislation undisturbed by party squabbling?

JAMES PRICE.
Gstaad, Switzerland.

Soviet Horrors

Regarding "Questions and Answers About Soviet Behavior" (IHT, April 21).

George F. Will is to be congratulated for finally putting in black and white the chilling catalog of Soviet horrors since 1973.

He has even left out a few, like the increased persecution of Soviet Jews and other religious minorities and the practice of putting dissidents in mental hospitals. And the fact that the guiding force behind these abuses is now the leader of the country.

People in the peace movements reading Mr. Will's article will now better understand why their movement has recently been attacked by the Soviet Union. The Kremlin wants Western citizens to be exactly like its own citizens — cowed into obedient silence.

JOHN ECKENROD.
Hamburg.

Send the Boys Home

I believe it is contrary to American and European interests for

the United States to keep its troops and weapons on European soil. Keeping them here only promotes a lot of anti-Americanism that would evaporate in great part if we took them home.

Europe's and America's interests are opposed in many respects — certainly in many commercial aspects as well as in defense. Europe has the population and financial resources — it once had the technological resources — to build up an adequate defense, had it decided to do so. I can see reasons for keeping U.S. naval bases in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic, but not for ground and air troops in West Germany and elsewhere.

We Americans could use the money saved to arm ships for our own defense. The notion that Europe is America's first line of defense is not a popular one in Europe. I ignore the question of whether the United States would risk an all-out war to defend Berlin (although Henry Kissinger publicly said we would not). I have met many Americans and British servicemen in Berlin who say they had never heard of the place until on the verge of being sent here.

I believe that keeping our troops here diverts us from our true interests. These lie in the Pacific, which holds much of the world's oil, advanced technology, and vast potential markets. Why are American administrations so adamant to do something that costs us so much in public monies and friendly foreign opinion? Do not our leaders realize — how difficult it would be for the Soviet Union to swallow up Western Europe?

I think Americans fail to realize the degree of spiritual exhaustion that underlies much of the European resentment, particularly among the young, aimed at the United States. There is a spiritual vacuum that is tolerable when things are going well; but not when they are going badly. There is, in Europe, a lag in technology, a lowering of productivity rates and an inability to shift the industrial base. How is our presence here going to help?

Let's get out of Berlin and Europe on the fastest schedule compatible with the mutual needs of Europe and the United States. If the 20th-century spiritual heri-

tage of Europe leaves its peoples (with a few exceptions) bereft of a proper sense of their place in time and geography and promotes attempts to escape history, our sending weapons won't help.

The Green party may be offering remedies that most regard as unpalatable and useless; but their analysis of the situation seems correct. It is more than just materialism, a failure of nerve, a despondency; it is all these, and escapism will hardly work a cure. But we would do well to sit it out, and tend to remedying some of the same ills at home.

CHARLES-JAMES N. BAILEY.
Berlin.

Not Without Hope

Regarding "A Generation Without Hope: Anger of Young Europeans Grows Over Job Crisis" (IHT, April 20).

I've heard this disturbing complaint that there's no hope. I've seen these young Europeans sitting in the neon-lit cafes, listening to songs about "No Future." I've heard it. I'm part of this generation, though an American.

Europeans are not the only ones who study for jobs that don't exist. Americans do it too. Education never has had the authority to promise employment, or anything else. At best, it can provide a foundation to help students prepare for the future.

Those persons who blame their country's economic troubles on foreign workers and who consider such things as "national purity" are guilty of prejudice and narrow thinking. Throwing out the "guest workers" would not create new jobs but offer only a temporary and rather hostile solution. When Europe opened its doors to the Third World nations, it opened the door of hope to thousands of desperate people. It's the Third World nations that need rescuing, and it's a big job.

Blaming "the White House and Wall Street" is merely a weak effort to blame something. I don't blame America's problems on European institutions.

in the world, our own answers? The times were never better for a possibility to change. What's truly reckless, then, is the belief that there is no future.

BEN FRIEDMAN.
Berlin.

Garfield and Co.

You have to be kidding! Dropping "B.C." and substituting "Garfield"? You have hit a nadir in editorial judgment.

TERRENCE M. ROE.
Milan.
Three cheers for Garfield! It's great that America's favorite feline

I GOTTA GET OFF THIS DIET



will now be gracing your comics page. The Trib will never be complete, however, until room has been provided for Milo and his meadow, Binkley, the Major, and that popular penguin Opus. The Post carries "Bloom County"; why doesn't the Trib? Particularly in the absence of "Doonesbury," [Berke] Breadth's wit and commentary would be perfect to top off your line paper.

CHRISTOPHER MIDURA.
Stirling, Scotland.
Dear Fat Broad:
I don't care what you do with "Rex Morgan," or even "Beetle Bailey," but bring back "B.C."

TERRENCE ELIOT.
Paris.

Less Than Erudite

Regarding "Licensing Tests Hurt Black Teachers" (IHT, April 27).

According to this article, competence tests in the use of the English language are relegating a cumbersome number of Americans back to elementary reading and writing classes. What strikes me as being the sad confirmation of this poor state of affairs is that the somewhat less-than-erudite commissioner of education in the state of Florida, Ralph Turlington, cannot speak basic English correctly: "We don't want anyone in the classroom who can't handle the very things they're trying to train children to do."

In the above sentence, "anyone," which is a singular pronoun, should take the third person singular of the verb, not the third person plural.

Therefore, "anyone" would go with "he" or "she" trying to train children to do."

JOHN LEVEE.
Paris.

More in Sorrow

Regarding "The 'Rich Americans'" (Letters, April 25).

Shame on those little English girls for pulling Amy Whorf's leg. Europeans "deeply rooted in socialist ideology" (as she says) are very far from envying Americans when they read that the "tribute" to the "hard work and enterprising spirit" in America is the privilege of lining up at a soup kitchen or living in cars, and where a worker can be fired from a job of 15 years' duration on 10 minutes' notice.

We don't envy you, Amy Whorf, we feel sorry for you.

T. ROBERGE.
Paris.

Thanks, Singapore

Singapore is an outstanding city in this world of busy people. Its citizens take the time to direct strangers, and spoil us with kindness. My expensive camera, including a roll of photos, was left at a restaurant and was returned to the "lost and found." You can't top that in most cities of the world.

ROBERT R. CRAFT.
San Francisco.



V.K. Boldirev, Soviet ambassador to Iran, center, escorted a group of expelled Soviet envoys through Tehran's airport on Saturday as they prepared to leave for Moscow.

Expelled Soviet Envoys Flown From Tehran

Reuters

TEHRAN — Fifteen of the 18 Soviet diplomats ordered to leave Iran were flown out of Tehran as militants on the airport apron chanted "Death to the Soviets!"

They left Saturday, following the three other diplomats who had left Friday by train, Iranian officials said.

The Iranian government issued the expulsion order Wednesday and also dissolved the pro-Soviet communist Tudeh Party, charging that members had spied for Moscow.

The government said the diplomats had been interfering in Iran's internal affairs. The Soviet Union denied the charge in a protest to Iran.

Saturday's flight from Tehran was delayed for more than four hours by what informed sources said was an argument over how much baggage the diplomats would be allowed to take.

When they finally reached the steps of their Aeroflot plane they started to sing a patriotic song. But their singing was quickly drowned out by chants from a crowd of airline workers, Revolutionary Guards and airport police.

V.K. Boldirev, the Soviet ambassador, stood in the middle of the crowd, waving to the diplomats in the plane and clapping his hands above his head.

The expulsions and the dissolution of the Tudeh Party followed televised confessions by eight party leaders who had been in prison since February.

Newspaper reports said Tudeh

members had been arrested in the provincial cities of Bushire, Isfahan and Tabriz. The commander of the paramilitary Revolutionary Guards was quoted as saying operations against the party would continue.

Recovery of Property Claimed: Iran has succeeded in recovering millions of dollars in property from members of the family of the former shah, Deputy Prime Minister Manuchehr Mohammadi said Sunday. Reuters reported Sunday from London, quoting the Iranian National News Agency.

Mr. Mohammadi, who is also head of the Iranian legal services office, said that his office was pursuing further claims totaling billions of dollars in courts in the United States, France, Switzerland, Spain and Britain.

\$90-Billion Loss Claimed by Iran In 2 Years of War

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — The public sector of Iran's economy received damages of \$90 billion in the first two years of the war with Iraq, according to the official Iranian National News Agency.

The agency said Saturday that the estimate, for the period ending Sept. 22, 1982, was prepared by the planning and budget organization of Iran in calculating war reparations being sought from Iraq. Private sector losses were not included.

Payment of war reparations is one of Iran's main terms for ending the Gulf war, now in its 33d month. A list carried by the news agency showed the oil sector as being hit the hardest, with \$33.5 billion in damages, followed by agriculture, with \$21.8 billion.

Before the war, Iran produced 6 million barrels of crude oil daily, but production dipped to 600,000 barrels per day at times. Production has since risen to 3.4 million barrels.

Bush Defends Reagan's Record To Black Masons

Washington Post Service

CINCINNATI — After speaking to a national convention of black Grand Master Masons-Vice President George Bush said that he did not see any evidence that the Reagan administration or the Republican Party could capture part of the growing black vote for the 1984 election.

Mr. Bush's remark came after he gave a speech Friday that was partly a defense of the administration, partly an apology for its policies and partly indignation over what he said was the portrayal of Mr. Reagan and his administration as unfair and unkind about groups — particularly blacks — who have been hurt by budget cuts.

"He cares, he cares, he's a human being," Mr. Bush said of the president. At a news conference, Mr. Bush said that it had pained him to have to defend the president's humanity. But he added that it was necessary because of the "serious political problem" the administration has with black voters.

"Well, I'll be honest with you, Mr. Bush said. 'I don't see any evidence [of black support], but we're going to keep working and we're going to keep getting the objective message out there.'"

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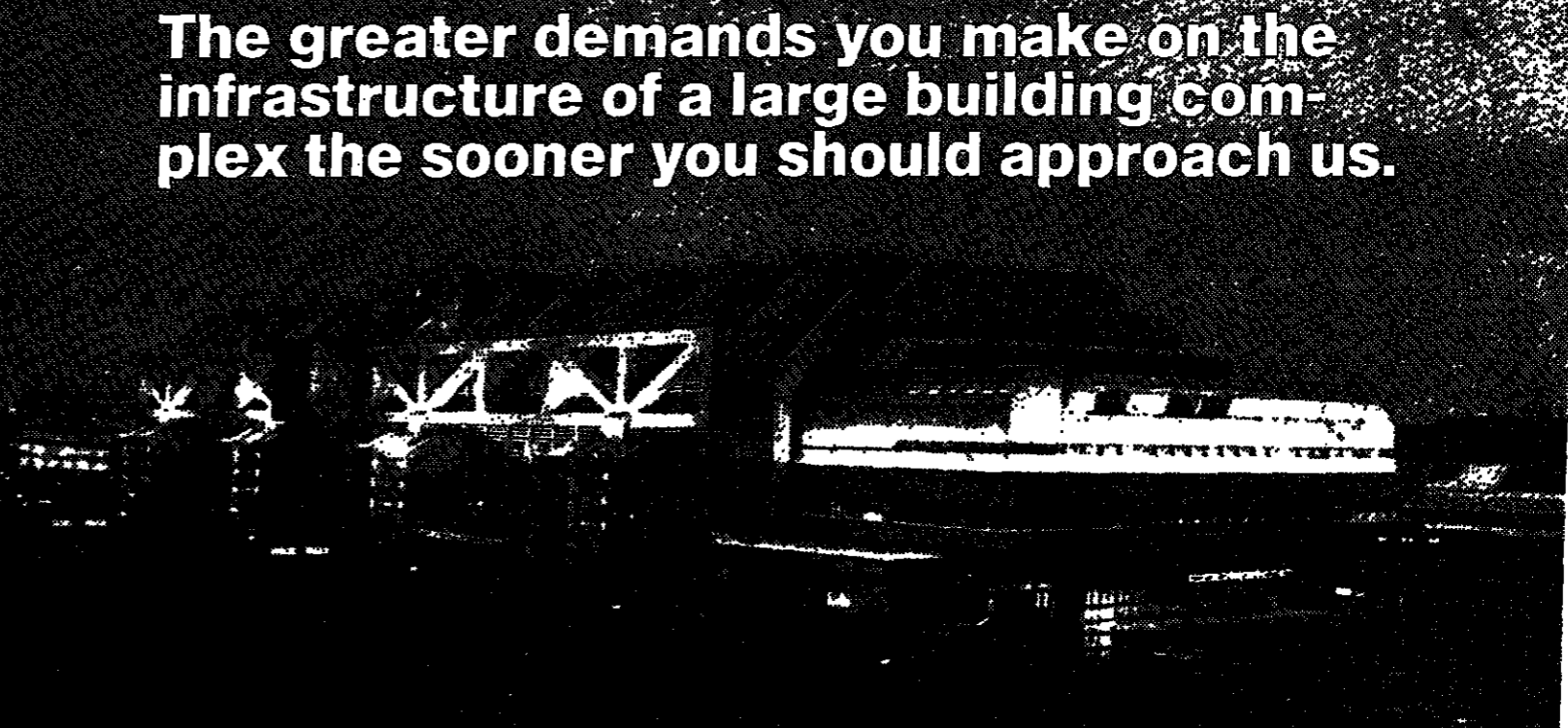
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Success, Maybe

Secretary of State George Shultz has brought the Reagan administration its biggest diplomatic success — maybe. As a result of his debut on the Middle East shuttle, Lebanon has accepted without condition and Israel has accepted "in principle" the terms, still secret, on which Israel is to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The "additional clarifications" Israel seeks "will not pose any real problems," Mr. Shultz says.

Both the Lebanese and Israeli governments deserve respect for moving toward agreement. Lebanon had to maneuver between Israel's difficult demands and the knowledge that excessive compromise on either security or political arrangements would leave it fatally vulnerable to both internal strains and external Arab pressures.

The Israeli government needed to balance the temptation to consolidate on its own a long-term position in southern Lebanon and the risk of an agreement with a government so frail it might not be able to enforce the agreement. That Secretary Shultz could bring the two to the verge of a signing had to take formidable bargaining prowess.

From Israel, Mr. Shultz flew to Jordan. In saying earlier that he would join the peace talks with Israel sought by the Reagan administration, King Hussein had cited, as he put it, the American failure to move Israel out of Lebanon. It is fair to ask just what part of Israel's movement in Lebanon springs from

American prodding and what part comes from its own determination to make the most of a rare negotiating opportunity. But whatever the answer, the obvious hope now is that progress toward a Lebanon agreement will lead the king to review the bidding. Mr. Shultz left Amman saying the king regards the new development as a "significant step."

In Damascus, his mission was to persuade a bristling Syria to accept the agreement between Lebanon and Israel, and to remove from Lebanon its 30,000 troops and the PLO forces it also controls. It is accepted all around that Israel's and Syria's withdrawals depend on one another. The question is whether Syria's defenses restored by Moscow will raise the ante and demand not merely Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon on Syrian terms, but American commitments on the Palestinian question and on eventual Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights as well.

Secretary Shultz made the case for putting Lebanon first. To no one's surprise, President Assad showed he will not come around easily. Mr. Shultz's strong card remains Syria's awareness that only U.S. influence on Israel can bring Damascus its goals. He will need all the help he can get from the Arab moderates, uncertain as they are. In this stage at least, Israel, unless it makes a major case out of those "clarifications," is home free. If there is a breakdown, the blame will be Syria's.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A 'Reagan Doctrine'?

President Ronald Reagan's admiration for the "freedom fighters" currently attacking the Sandinistas led him the other day to state a "Reagan doctrine" that is sure to haunt him if he allows it to stand. Like the "Brezhnev doctrine," to which it bears an unfortunate family resemblance, it justifies a great power's decision to violate the sovereignty of other states.

Mr. Reagan got into the subject by observing that "there is a kind of bias in the treatment of guerrilla fighters. It depends on what kind of a government they are opposing." It sounded as though he were about to lay down a common standard by which all guerrillas should be judged.

Immediately, however, he drew a distinction between the "guerrillas" who, he said, are fighting the elected government of El Salvador not to bring freedom but to restrain it, and the "freedom fighters" in Nicaragua. What people refer to as the "government of Nicaragua," he said, came "out of the barrel of a gun.... Other than being in control of the capital, you might say, and having a hand on all the levers, what makes them any

more a legitimate government than the people of Nicaragua who are asking for a chance to vote for the kind of government they want?"

Is Mr. Reagan asserting a right to encourage the overthrow of governments that take power by force and deny the vote? Few governments in the world would survive both tests. On the left, no sitting government led by a Marxist-Leninist party came to power by means other than revolution or coup, and none offers authentic elections. Is Mr. Reagan going to support Soviet and Chinese "freedom fighters"? Think of the many governments of the right that took and hold power by force alone. Is the president going to arm guerrillas against the regimes in Chile and Argentina?

The "Reagan doctrine" shows that there is no good way to rationalize the undermining of the military and the political one is not formally at war. Any effort to raise such a standard leads to logical absurdities and invites ambitious governments of other persuasions to develop their own lame and arbitrary excuses to play dirty.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Soviet Subs and Sweden

The Soviet Union may be paying a very high price for whatever strategic and tactical advantages it is gaining through its submarine operations in Scandinavian waters.

The peace movement here runs the risk of losing its credibility among the general public. The clamor for more funds for arms can now be heard from ordinary people.

Last October, the Swedish Parliamentary Commission released a report on Soviet submarine intrusions. "The Soviet submarine operations represent the preliminary stages of a military offensive against Sweden," the commission said. While the actions may not be part of a planned war against Sweden, they seemed designed to fight off enemies, said the commission president, Sven Andersson, a former Social Democratic foreign minister.

It is a distinction without a difference. If the Russians intend to use Swedish territory in a larger war against the United States, so much the worse for Sweden. What is clear is that the Russians are trying out new equipment and new tactics in Swedish waters.

The waters in and around the thousands of Swedish islands provide excellent training ground for the Russian crews. Soviet waters, by contrast, are sandy and of limited value as a training ground for a big-power conflict.

The immediate reason for the increase in violations of Swedish territory is the need to test new equipment under wartime conditions. The Swedish parliamentary commission pointed out that the Soviet activities cannot be regarded as simply traditional maneuvers. Such activities imply preparation for war.

The initial Swedish response is recognition that more money will have to be given to the navy to defend against submarines. Not even the Swedish Communist Party is protesting this response. A second response — which brings us dangerously close to war — is that Swedish defense forces are determined to bomb to kill the next foreign submarine sighted. The Norwegians have declared that they will do the same.

The Swedish government, in its note of pro-

test to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, was careful to make a distinction between the military and the political one is not formally at war. Any effort to raise such a standard leads to logical absurdities and invites ambitious governments of other persuasions to develop their own lame and arbitrary excuses to play dirty.

—Birger Viklund, a Swedish journalist, in the Los Angeles Times.

What are these phantom vessels up to? Some members of the Swedish parliamentary commission believe that the craft were perhaps part of a new Soviet strategy: the preparation of a wartime occupation of a portion of Scandinavia. The question has also been asked in Stockholm whether these repeated maneuvers and the alchemy with which they are undertaken are not intended to intimidate the Swedes.

The incidents of recent months must at least instill a sense of prudence in those who dream of a Northern Europe free of the bad winds of superpower rivalry. The reality is these 45 Soviet submarines: it is having as a neighbor a great power whose "friendship" can be overwhelming, and which has trouble making the distinction between a "sea of peace" and a "Soviet lake."

—Le Monde (Paris).

Andropov's Proposal

Andropov's latest proposal must be considered with caution. The fact that Moscow is now willing to count in terms of warheads instead of missiles is a step in the right direction — but only in terms of the negotiating process. The Soviet insistence that French and British nuclear weapons also be considered in the counting is a demand the West cannot accept, a demand that contradicts the principal of French and British nuclear autonomy.

It also would set a precedent under which the Soviet Union would want to be able to counterbalance virtually all missiles pointed in its direction, meaning Chinese missiles and, eventually, perhaps even Pakistani missiles. That would leave the Soviet Union as the strongest nuclear power — as strong, indeed, as all the others combined.

—The Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt).

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS
CURIOUS ABOUT THE TRUTH

A Perilous Climb to the Williamsburg Summit

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The climb to the Williamsburg seven-nation summit meeting at the end of May is going so badly that some last-minute emergency efforts are needed to avert disaster.

The underlying problem is that, despite lip service to the idea that the world economy has become too intertwined for uncoordinated national policies to restore growth, leaders still will not accept joint responsibility. This failure is reflected in a whole series of specific disputes.

The major industrial nations cannot even agree on what they should talk about and how to get ready for their eighth annual encounter. They have already begun to blame press coverage as the reason these economic summit conferences cannot achieve their purpose of cooperative policies.

That is beating the messenger not only for bringing bad news, but creating the bad news and giving it to him in the first place. President Reagan and President Francois Mitterrand of France have an airy, nostalgic idea that the meetings have become too structured. They think the remedy is to avoid preparation, talk face to face about subjects neither one knows well, and refuse to plan a communiqué.

They deduced from last year's fiasco at Versailles that careful work by officials to thrash out common positions in a statement readied beforehand was pernicious. They cannot admit to themselves that each was concentrating so much on trying to look good to his own public that they didn't attempt to reach real understanding.

In fact, the main value of the summit talks is not in the generalities the leaders mouth or the pleasantries they exchange. It is in the obligation the meetings create first for rival factions within each government and then for officials working with foreign counterparts to examine their assumptions, test their stands against others, and grope for compromise.

The actual meeting at the top would be irrelevant if governments could get on with this job without the whip of a deadline that a conference date imposes. Unfortunately, they seldom can.

Now, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan has suddenly seen that issues of trade and international

debt are closely linked. He's called a meeting of the summit nations' trade and finance ministers together in Paris to head off a clash at Williamsburg. The French refuse to take part on the flimsy grounds that this violates the idea of an informal, un-negotiated gathering.

The problem, though, isn't that Mr. Regan is preparing too much but too little. If he would include currency exchange levels and the high U.S. interest rates that distort them, the French would be keenly interested. But the Reagan administration stoutly maintains that those matters are nobody's business but its own and the market's.

France is in serious difficulty, mostly because of the Mitterrand government's original unwise economic policy and the pretense of what Christian Goux, chairman of the National Assembly's Finance Committee, calls "economic and financial independence." Paris had to impose a series of painful austerity measures six weeks ago to stanch the hemorrhaging franc.

As a result, there has been a rash of demonstrations and government popularity has suffered. But meanwhile the dollar is going up and up. This can make oil and other dollar-priced imports cost so much more that it will wipe out the benefits of devaluation and anti-inflation measures. There is already talk of a new crisis later this year that would force France to seek a bailout from the International Monetary Fund.

There was a rough argument within the dominant French Socialist Party before Mr. Mitterrand's March decision on devaluation and maintenance of European Community monetary accords. It is still simmering. Another crisis could put EC ties into serious question and launch a heavy new wave of protectionism. This would have ripple effects around the world and could also dampen the U.S. economic recovery.

Now that it has come off a reckless upstream course, it is reasonable for the French government to hope for some U.S. cooperation in avoiding another run on the franc. Britain,

West Germany and Japan are not quite as insistent on U.S. intervention in currency markets as France, but they agree there should be more joint effort to prevent nasty surprises.

All of them have been complaining for several years about the harmful effects of U.S. interest rates and the budget deficits that provoke them. But Washington tells them to wait for Reaganomics to work and meanwhile cut down on exports to the Soviet bloc.

The East-West trade issue seems to have eased a little for the moment, as the U.S. recognizes the futility of insisting that its allies sell less during a recession. It still lurks as an irritant, though, when there is so little coordination on other economic problems, and the new Export Administration Act, giving the president reprisal powers, is seen as a menace by the Europeans.

World recovery prospects are still much too fragile to trust to spontaneous growth without nurture. Highly visible discord at the summit could bring a serious setback.

The New York Times.

The Self-Sicilianization of the U.S.

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Ten days in Sicily without an English-language newspaper is a great tonic, but the re-entry problem for the junking journalist is a serious one. The shift from the orange groves of Agrigento and the fresh octopus in seaside Syracuse to the grilled cheese sandwich and desultory budget debate in the Senate takes more than the 24 hours of travel involved.

Even after a few days back, it is hard to shake the memories of Greek temples overlooking the Mediterranean, and Norman churches filled with rich Byzantine mosaics. And in the jet-lag hours of early-morning musings, it is hard not to ask what message there may be for the United States in the experience of an island that has known every form of rule from republic to tyranny, under men from three continents, a dozen nations and countless faiths, in its 2,500 years of recorded history.

Self-evidently, the lesson is that natural riches, favorable siting, energetic and attractive people are not enough, not without stability, order and effective government.

Sicily is a human tragedy. Set at the crossroads of the trade routes, blessed with natural harbors, rich soil, a perfect climate, abundant minerals and teeming fisheries, it is cursed with poverty and violence.

The source of its woes lies in its history and its politics. Often conquered, it has rarely been governed. Its people have learned to survive by their wiles, relying on cunning and courage and the power they can amass as individuals or families.

The Mafia, for which the island is notorious, is just the most organized of crypto-governments in a culture where no government has attained legitimacy long enough to allow for sustained economic growth.

The inclination of an American visitor is to say a smug thank-you that history and geography have

spared the United States from being such a perpetual battlefield. But a few days back in Washington serve as a humbling reminder that we are by no means immune from the tendency to "self-Sicilianization" that can erupt whenever civil government is systematically disparaged and distrusted.

What are the symptoms of self-Sicilianization? One is governmental instability. Italy, which loosely administers Sicily, is on its 43d government since World War II. The United States has its sixth president in 20 years, a turnover rate unprecedented in the country's history.

In a nation undergoing self-Sicilianization, public investment is diverted from solid projects promising long-term economic benefits into showy structures aimed at impressing or intimidating outsiders. In poverty-stricken Sicily, a vast, modernistic theater stands unfinished and unused, an elaborate shell game. And in Washington, serious people debate a vastly more expensive shell game — a plan to put mobile missiles somewhere where they may (or may not) be so well-protected they will scare the Russians.

In a Sicilian-style government, budgets are a sham and taxes are meant to be avoided. But taxes are a necessary payment for services only an government can provide. And the U.S. government now is bent on reducing taxes, in the face of massive deficits, and refuses to contemplate the consequences.

Endemic distrust of government — civic cynicism — has blighted Sicily's hopes for centuries past. The same disease, encouraged by America's own rulers, can just as easily blight U.S. hopes for years to come.

The Washington Post.

orthodox stifles scientific growth. (In areas such as advanced mathematics, where no political applications are foreseen, Russians are eminent.)

Science is, now more than ever, an enterprise. To be sure, the lone genius still surprises us by taking leaps beyond what others think or know. But most of our gains and growth come from the attention devoted to a problem by many minds, some more able than others, but none as able as the collective whole. As you reduce the number of minds allowed access to a strain of thought, you slow the progress of its growth.

The Washington Post.

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The Washington Post.

Letter: The Pershing-2 Threat

From P. Terrence Hopmann in Bruges, Belgium

The attempt by Richard Burt to sell the Pershing-2 missile to a skeptical European audience ("On Pershing-2s and the Security of Western Europe," IHT, April 15) was misleading. In comparing the U.S. missile, which is scheduled for deployment later this year in West Germany, to the Soviet SS-20, Mr. Burt omitted the most threatening characteristic of the Pershing-2, at least as viewed by the Russians.

The Correlation guidance system on the Pershing-2 will, if it works, represent the first time that any country will have deployed a sophisticated system of terminal guidance on one of its high-speed, long-range missiles. Such a system is claimed by the Defense Department to give this missile a far greater accuracy than any ballistic missile now deployed.

So the Russians are not being totally disingenuous when they claim the Pershing-2 represents a first-strike threat. The combination of short delivery time and high accuracy gives the Pershing-2 a substantial counterforce capability against Soviet command, communication, and control structures.

This new hardware is combined with changes in U.S. strategic doc-

trine that increasingly emphasize the desirability of such counterforce capabilities. Mr. Burt himself, in an article published in 1982, wrote that the United States should acquire "forces capable of threatening a range of military forces, including hard-targets in the Soviet Union." The Pershing-2 is one such weapon.

Of course, Mr. Burt is correct that 108 missiles alone will not give the United States an extensive capability to launch a first strike. But combined with more accurate MK-12A warheads recently deployed on the Minuteman-3, and a future generation of U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles — also equipped for midcourse correction or terminal guidance, such as the Trident-2 submarine-launched missile — the United States will possess a formidable counterforce capability by the end of the decade.

Since the Reagan administration has become concerned over the "window of vulnerability" that is alleged to threaten its land-based ICBMs (which carry about 25 percent of U.S. nuclear warheads), it should hardly be surprising that the Russians are becoming worried

about the future vulnerability of their ICBMs, which carry about 75 percent of their warheads. And the world should worry about the resulting instability in the balance of mutual deterrence.

The only solution is to halt the development of new technologies, like terminal guidance on high-speed missiles, before they are deployed. Yet the Reagan administration resists such efforts at qualitative control because of the fear that they will jeopardize what Mr. Burt calls areas "of clear American technological superiority."

The solution to the problem the administration confronts with its European allies is to begin bargaining seriously in Geneva. Skeptics in Europe and the United States are not convinced about the sincerity of an administration whose arms control team consists of people like Kenneth Adelman. These skeptics can be persuaded only by serious American proposals in Geneva.

Proposals that must accept the possibility of the cancellation of the Pershing-2 along with a limited deployment of cruise missiles, in exchange for significant reductions in Soviet SS-20s.

Letters to the Editor, Page 5.

Two Views Of May Day In Warsaw

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The May Day parades in Poland this year were watched with anger and anxiety through two pairs of tinted lenses, Solidarity, the "nonexistent union," and Poland's military regime.

The first pair of dark glasses belonged to General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who had been forced to send in thousands of what he termed "pitiful marginals" marching for Solidarity. (His police force was present also to prevent the regime's marchers from fraternizing with the "clandestines," as they did in Krakow and Gdansk.)

The other pair of dark glasses belonged to Yuri Andropov. To all appearances that morning, the Soviet leader was looking only at the wave of morose humanity marching through Red Square. But behind those lenses, Mr. Andropov's eyes were on Warsaw.

The situation in Poland costs the men in the Kremlin a lot of sleep. The proof of Moscow's deep concern comes through, paradoxically, in the way the Soviet press systematically ignored the May Day celebration in Poland. For the first time, newspapers in Moscow carried not a word on Warsaw's May Day plans.

Poland remains a major problem for the Kremlin, even 17 months after their martial law was proclaimed.

One reason for Mr. Andropov's disquiet is that 38 years after the Red Army entered, Poland is a Communist country without a Communist Party. Since 1980, the party has lost 750,000 card-carrying members — 25 percent of its registered membership — while only 6,500 people have asked to join.

Worse than the physical erosion of party ranks is the hollow commitment the anxiety of those who do not get down. The most active branches of the party today are its administrative and repressive arms: the police and the army.

The de facto plurality of power in Poland — a violation of the dogma that imposes the Communist Party as a nation's sole leadership authority — is something the Soviet Union cannot tolerate for long within its bloc. Yet, if even Moscow has had to accept the idea that the Polish leader has a role to play in Poland, neither Moscow nor Warsaw can tolerate any role for Lech Walesa. And the former Solidarity leader has lost few opportunities to thumb his nose at the Polish regime.

No Soviet leader can remain calm for long as union outlaws continue to evade the nation's police. No successor of Stalin can long tolerate a Communist government's being forced by public opinion to create a special tribunal to try top Communist leaders. These men, including Piotr Jaroszewicz, a former prime minister, and three former deputy prime ministers, all have friends among the leaders in Warsaw and Moscow. Mr. Jaroszewicz was Moscow's man in Warsaw for 35 years.

Moscow must consider that all this, and the pope's scheduled trip to Poland next month, amounts to tactical concessions leading up to an eventual victory. But a victory is no nearer today than it was on the day of the military push.

The Polish dilemma thus remains complete: The Warsaw government is caught between its refusal to recognize the effective existence of Solidarity and its inability to bury it, and in that position it is unable to move on to the pressing problems of economic reform.

The Kremlin can do little with such a Poland. A military solution is no solution; a political solution entails new problems. Moscow still has to decide which possible outcome is more dangerous for the Soviet Union: a Poland in permanent movement, illegally independent in certain areas, that acts as a pole of attraction for its neighbors, the naughty child of totalitarianism that defies its parents and remains unpunished, or a relatively calm Poland, willing to collaborate with its imposing Big Brother under a grant of internal, but limited and controlled sovereignty.

The recent events marked neither the beginning nor the end of the Polish crisis, but they showed that the two poles of power can coexist peacefully as long as each respects the other's zones of influence.

International Herald Tribune.

FROM OUR MAY 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Roosevelt Opposes Tariff

WASHINGTON — When President Theodore Roosevelt spoke to Mr. Cannon, the speaker of the House, in favor of complying with the demands of the newspaper publishers who want the tariff taken off wood pulp and paper, the speaker is said to have replied, "Why pass the bill simply because the newspaper publishers want it? The country will declare that we have discriminated in favor of the newspapers, and we'll receive the righteous 'swat' of the voters because we've done something for them and not for the rest of the people." In the hearing before the House committee yesterday, the publisher of the Post Standard said that he did not think the removal of the tariff would have any appreciable effect.

1933: Gandhi Out of Prison

BOMBAY — As was anticipated, Mahatma Gandhi was released from Yeravda Prison today, as he began at noon his intended 21-day fast. His release was unconditional, the authorities being convinced that his starvation campaign is purely nonpolitical, being directed only against "untouchability" and with no intention whatever of obtaining his freedom. A statement that he issued as his fast began, Gandhi declared that he intended to rid himself of all bitterness, to purify himself and make it clear to all that the movement against untouchability was "entirely moral." "If I did not undergo this ordeal," he said, "I would probably be useless for further service for my countrymen."

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Country	City	County	State	Zip	Area	Phone	Telex	Radio	TV	Other
Albania	Tirane			60100	35	100				
Algeria	Algiers			30000	35	100				
Angola	Luanda			15000	35	100				
Argentina	Buenos Aires			10000	35	100				
Armenia	Yerevan			25000	35	100				
Australia	Sydney			20000	35	100				
Austria	Vienna			10000	35	100				
Azerbaijan	Baku			20000	35	100				
Bahamas	Nassau			20000	35	100				
Bahrain	Manama			30000	35	100				
Bangladesh	Dhaka			10000	35	100				
Barbados	Bridgetown			20000	35	100				
Belarus	Minsk			20000	35	100				
Belgium	Brussels			10000	35	100				
Belize	Belize City			20000	35	100				
Benin	Cotonou			10000	35	100				
Bhutan	Thimphu			20000	35	100				
Bolivia	Sucre			20000	35	100				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo			70000	35	100				
Botswana	Gaborone			20000	35	100				
Brazil	Brazilia			70000	35	100				
Bulgaria	Sofia			10000	35	100				
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou			10000	35	100				
Burundi	Bujumbura			20000	35	100				
Cambodia	Phnom Penh			10000	35	100				
Cameroon	Yaounde			10000	35	100				
Canada	Ottawa			20000	35	100				
Cape Verde	Praia			20000	35	100				
Casakhstan	Nur-Sultan			10000	35	100				
Cayman Islands	George Town			20000	35	100				
Czech Republic	Prague			10000	35	100				
Dominican Republic	Santiago			20000	35	100				
Dominica	Roseau			20000	35	100				
DRC	Kinshasa			10000	35	100				
Ecuador	Quito			10000	35	100				
Egypt	Cairo			10000	35	100				
El Salvador	San Salvador			20000	35	100				
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo			10000	35	100				
Eritrea	Asmara			20000	35	100				
Estonia	Tallinn			10000	35	100				
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa			10000	35	100				
Fiji	Suva			20000	35	100				
Finland	Helsinki			00000	35	100				
France	Paris			75000	35	100				
Gabon	Libreville			10000	35	100				
Gambia	Banjul			20000	35	100				
Germany	Berlin			10000	35	100				
Ghana	Accra			10000	35	100				
Greece	Athens			10000	35	100				
Guatemala	Guatemala City			10000	35	100				
Haiti	Port-au-Prince			10000	35	100				
Honduras	Tegucigalpa			20000	35	100				
Hungary	Budapest			10000	35	100				
Iceland	Reykjavik			10000	35	100				
India	New Delhi			11000	35	100				
Indonesia	Jakarta			10000	35	100				
Iran	Tehran			10000	35	100				
Iraq	Baghdad			10000	35	100				
Israel	Tel Aviv			60000	35					

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	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USA	New York	Bank of America	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	JP Morgan Chase	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Citigroup	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Wells Fargo	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Montreal	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of New York	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of the Americas	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Hawaii	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Tokyo	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of China	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Korea	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of India	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Japan	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Australia	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Canada	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Mexico	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Brazil	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Argentina	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Chile	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Peru	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Colombia	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Venezuela	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Ecuador	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Bolivia	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
USA	New York	Bank of Paraguay	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014																

(Continued on Page 10)

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Leading Marketmakers in Eurobonds **WestLB**
Westdeutsche Landesbank

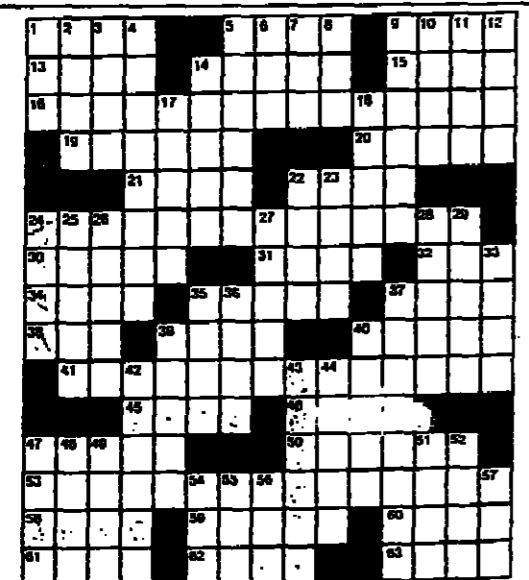
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Basel

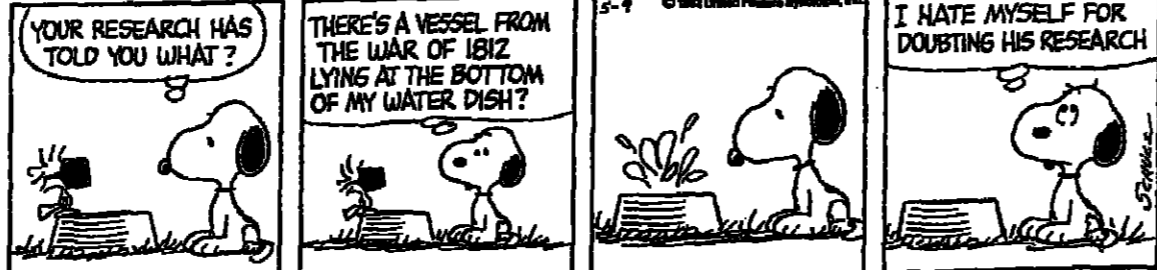
CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Shorten
3 Mummy
9 Opposite of dele
13 Yma Sumac's country
14 Poupasian rooms
15 Servant in "The Pink Panther"
16 Belmont romantic: 1968
19 Slew
20 Ballet painter
21 Monster
22 Rain hard
24 Belmont intellectual: 1969
30 Rallying cry
31 Nose-peg provender
32 Unlabeled stock: Abbr.
34 What labors hit
35 Word with milk or wheat
37 Twofold
39 Printers' measures
40 Laborer
41 Passageway
42 Caled Derby winners: 1921
43 Vow—(you are): Fr.
46 Farmer's concert
- DOWN**
- 1 Wall St. issues, for bonds
2 Native of Riga
3 Dies—
4 Like some dogs or ovals
5 Squiffed
6 Argentine gold
7 Douglas
8 Mahal
9 Plan or plot
10 Strong taste or odor
11 Sicilian volcano
12 Santa's largest
14 Bedizen
17 Poe or Masters
18 "Waiting for Lefty" dramatist
22 River duck
23 Leather ending
24 Israeli port
25 Kind of parallelogram
26 Impertune
27 Type of bin
28 Bestir oneself
29 Dobbin's bailiwick
33 Musical symbol
35 Contractional homophone for weave
36 Garden tools
37 Transfer
38 Singer Page
40 Redoubt
41 Rowing regatta site
43 Big cat
44 Spurs
47 In a remote area
48 Administration to Nasser
49 Ages and ages
51 In one's birthday suit
52 Authentic
54 Bond and Oxford: Abbr.
55 Esmuch
56 Old hand
57 Comic-strip scream

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PEANUTS



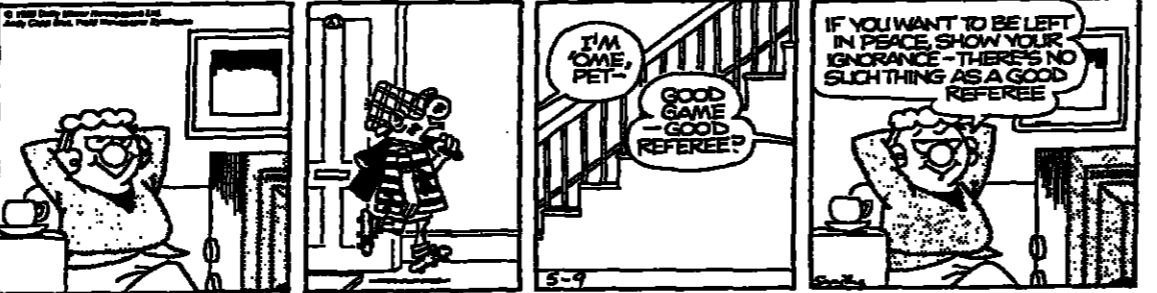
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD

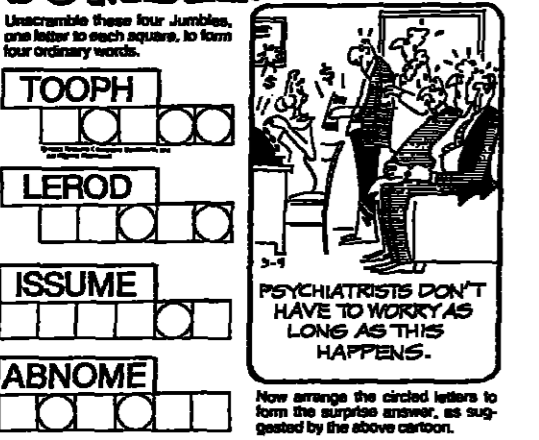


DENNIS THE MENACE



"I WAS TRYING TO TELL TIME BUT THE LITTLE HAND IS ON THREE AND THE BIG HAND IS ON THE FLOOR."

JUMBLE



Print answer here: _____

Friday's Jumble: MOOSE LATCH AFLOAT ELDER

Answer: How she keeps her age—TO HERSELF

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Algeria	14	10	W 10	0	London	14	10	W 10	0
Amsterdam	14	10	W 10	0	Madrid	14	10	W 10	0
Antwerp	14	10	W 10	0	Moscow	14	10	W 10	0
Berlin	14	10	W 10	0	New Delhi	14	10	W 10	0
Bombay	14	10	W 10	0	Shanghai	14	10	W 10	0
Buenos Aires	14	10	W 10	0	Singapore	14	10	W 10	0
Calcutta	14	10	W 10	0	Tokyo	14	10	W 10	0
Cairo	14	10	W 10	0					
Chennai	14	10	W 10	0					
Columbo	14	10	W 10	0					
Dhaka	14	10	W 10	0					
Hankow	14	10	W 10	0					
Hong Kong	14	10	W 10	0					
Kobe	14	10	W 10	0					
Manila	14	10	W 10	0					
Medan	14	10	W 10	0					
Osaka	14	10	W 10	0					
Perth	14	10	W 10	0					
Port of Spain	14	10	W 10	0					
San Francisco	14	10	W 10	0					
Singapore	14	10	W 10	0					
Sourabaya	14	10	W 10	0					
Taipei	14	10	W 10	0					
Tientsin	14	10	W 10	0					
Yokohama	14	10	W 10	0					

MONDAY'S FORECAST: CHAMPEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 14-19 (41-66). LONDON: Overcast with rain. Temp. 15-19 (59-66). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 12-18 (54-64). NEW YORK: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 15-19 (59-66). PARIS: Rain. Temp. 14-19 (57-66). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 15-19 (59-66). TEL AVIV: Partly. Temp. 12-18 (54-64). ZURICH: Overcast. Temp. 12-18 (54-64).

BOOKS

STICK
By Elmore Leonard. 304 pp. \$14.50.
Arbor House, 234 East 45th St.,
New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

STICK is a guy who just did seven years straight up for armed robbery. Stick is Ernest Stickley Jr. from Norman, Oklahoma, who was into stealing cars before a colleague convinced him that knocking over liquor stores was a better line of work. Stick is hanging around Miami now, meaning to go straight and looking "like he just got off the bus with a cardboard suitcase." But Stick is smart and sure of himself. This leads to complications.

A pal of Stick's from prison invites him along on a cash-delivery errand that will earn them \$5,000. What the pal doesn't know is that a tip is involved, too—in the form of a bullet in the head. What Stick doesn't know is that by talking wise to the sender of the cash, he's gotten himself substituted as the target for the tip. At the last minute, Stick dodges the bullet. But now he's no longer a drifter. Now he's very much involved in the world of Elmore Leonard's latest novel, "Stick."

This is a world into which the reader, at least, is delighted to be drawn. It's the hip, fast-talking world of Florida's Gold Coast, where everyone is angling for a piece of some action. It's an up-to-the-minute world, where disco is passé, the death of Warren G. is old news, and Stick restrains himself from getting into a fight by recalling a news story he has read about an ex-con who knifed a waiter for not allowing him to use a restroom.

It's a world of very high rollers who put their cash into everything, from drugs to films to small high-technology companies looking for venture capital. It's a world where Chucky Buck Gorman, a psychopathic drug dealer who once paid a \$4,382 hospital bill in cash, can rub both shoulders and girlfriends with a millionaire investor named Barry Stam, who, as Cornell Lewis, his houseman, explains, "wants you to think he's badass."

"What the man likes is to rub against danger without getting any on him," Cornell goes on. "Make him feel like the macho man. You know what I'm saying?"

Stick, the ex-car-thief, gets himself hired as Barry Stam's chauffeur — by hot-wiring Stam's Rolls-Royce for him when he needs to get it started without the ignition key. Stick then begins piloting useful information by eavesdropping on Stam's stock-market talk and other business propositions. Eventually, this will give Stick the know-how to arrange his own little scam.

Leonard, whose 16 previous novels include "Spill Images" and "Cat Chaser," is saying something rather pointed here. It really is, a classless society we live in these days, but only because there's not much difference between the little guys who are bending coat hangers or sticking up liquor stores, and the big guys who sit in back of their air-conditioned Cadillacs making phone calls to their brokers. This point may be a cliché, but in "Stick" it pops up off the page in a throbbing fluorescent color.

Leonard also has considerable fun making his point. There's a witty scene in which a smooth investment adviser from Boston considers how it will affect his business to take on crazy Chucky Gorman as a client. There's a fairly desecrated investors' gathering in which a third-rate Hollywood producer stumbles his way into a proposal for tax fraud.

And there's the night Stick goes for the "hat trick," so to speak. First he makes love to his boss' mistress. Then, within the hour, he is willingly seduced by Diane Stam, his boss' wife. Finally he retires with his boss' investment adviser, the only one of the three women Stick actually cares about. We find ourselves about to protest all this sexual shoving off, when, to our considerable embarrassment, Stick runs out of gas. It isn't the first time, even the last, that he gets shot down by Leonard. This is what saves the story from seeming to go too much Stick's way.

I'm also tempted to complain about the complexity of some of the plotting, which now and then threatens to sink the whole story under the weight of its machinery. But the book never does that. It floats along just fine.

What's more, even though I've only read a couple of Elmore Leonard's previous books, I get the feeling that he's getting better and better at what he's doing and that very soon he's going to write a crackjack of a crime thriller. It's as if he needed one more turn of the knob to bring the world he writes about into absolutely perfect focus. But this isn't meant to be a knock on "Stick." In the meantime, it does very nicely, thank you.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

The Observer's 10,000 Issue

LONDON—The Observer, Britain's oldest Sunday newspaper and the liberal voice of the middle-class highbrow, published its 10,000th issue Sunday.

It first appeared on Dec. 4, 1791. The four-page broadsheet was given over mostly to advertising but also recorded stories such as the going of a man by an over-driven ox and a fire near Old Dock, Shadwell.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South was able to bring home a shaky slam because an opponent adhered slavishly to a rule of defense that is usually sound enough. A defender with a significant trump should try to use it to draw two of declarer's trumps or to ruff a winner. Using it to ruff a loser is foolish most—but not all—of the time.

North bid well up to a point, using a cue-bid in the opponents' spade suit to show great strength. But when a club fit was established he rejected South's sign-off in game. It is true in match-point scoring that borderline slams should be attempted to avoid resting in five of a minor suit. But since South had refused to make any cue-bid over four clubs, the slam was likely to be much worse than borderline.

The opening lead of the spade king was won with the ace. South could have succeeded by playing for immediate diamond ruffs. But this was far from clear, and he chose to take two top trumps ending in dummy. Next, he played diamonds, and East could have ruffed the third round with the club ten and played a spade to end the proceedings.

But East decided wrongly that he would not use his ten to ruff a loser. No doubt he supposed that his partner had a five-card suit for his overall and that a ruff would permit South to dispose of his one remaining spade. He discarded a spade, and South ruffed and entered dummy with a heart lead to the king. When the last diamond was played East had his second and final chance to ruff and play a spade.

But he discarded another spade and there was now no defense. South ruffed with his last trump and played hearts. He could safely ruff the fourth round low in the dummy, and the club jack provided the 12th trick. The defense took one spade trick at the finish, but that was all.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A 8 7 6 5	♠ 4 3 2	♥ A 7 6 5 4 3	♥ K J 10 9 8
♦ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦ A 2	♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
The bidding:			
North	1♠	North	1♠
South	2♣	South	2♣
North	3♣	North	3♣
South	4♣	South	4♣
North	5♣	North	5♣
South	6♣	South	6♣

Barfield, Bonnell Spark Blue Jays' 6-1 Victory



Seattle's Julio Cruz slid hard to beat Wade Boggs's tag and steal third in the sixth inning Friday night. But Boston rallied to win, 6-4.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
CALIFORNIA—Recalled Ellis Valentine, outfielder, from Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League.
TEXAS—Signed Javier Ortiz, outfielder.
NATIONAL LEAGUE
LOS ANGELES—Purchased the contract of Dave Anderson, shortstop, Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League.
FOOTBALL
Quebec Football League
MONTREAL—Signed Todd Brown, wide receiver, to a three-year contract. Signed Corrie Carter and Mark Houlton, linebackers, to two-year contracts.
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
ATLANTA—Signed Kris Van Norman, Kevin Fowler, Ben Gentry, defensive backs, Gregg Lowery, punter, and Mike Simero, defensive tackle, to free agent contracts.

Friday Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 15 9 425 1/2
Montreal 12 18 456 1/2
Cincinnati 9 17 407 5/8
Pittsburgh 8 13 307 3/4
New York 7 14 304 3/4

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Los Angeles 19 7 731 1/2
Atlanta 18 7 729 1/2
Cincinnati 12 18 456 1/2
San Diego 12 18 456 1/2
New York 11 17 423 1/2
Houston 12 17 414 1/2

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

N.Y. JETS—Signed Kevin Harty, quarterback, to a free agent contract.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Lionel Washington, cornerback.
SAN DIEGO—Announced the retirement of Danny Salzman, linebacker.
SEATTLE—Signed Matt Hernandez, defensive tackle, to a series of one-year contracts.
WASHINGTON—Signed Mike Holst, kick returner; Tony Fellers, safety; and Kent O'Leary, linebacker, each to a series of one-year contracts.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

N.Y. ISLANDERS—Recalled Darco Rafter and Gord Dwyer, defensemen, and Kelly Hrusky, goalie, from Indianapolis of the Central Hockey League.

Yankees 8, Twins 4

In Minneapolis, Steve Kemp and Roy Smalley hit two-run home runs. Lou Piniella added a bases-empty homer and Bert Campaneris went 4-for-5 in leading New York past Minnesota, 8-4. Campaneris.

Red Sox 6, Mariners 4

In Boston, Jim Rice drove in five runs with two doubles to carry the Red Sox past Seattle and Gaylord Perry, 6-4. Rice knocked in two runs with a first-inning double and three more in the seventh with a shot to left-center.

Angels 4, Tigers 2

In Baltimore, Cal Ripken hit two two-run homers to pace the Orioles' 9-2 rout of Oakland. Dennis Martinez (2-3) benefited from a six-run fifth that broke a 2-2 tie.

White Sox 8, Indians 3

In Chicago, Tony Bernazard's two-run double highlighted a four-run fifth that helped the White Sox break Cleveland's five-game winning streak, 8-3. The Indians, who entered the game with a league-low nine errors so far this year, committed four.

Mets 7, Reds 4

In the National League, in New York, George Foster greeted reliever Frank Pastore with a three-run homer in the 13th, giving the

Mets 7-4 victory over Cincinnati

New York had twice tied the score on two-out homers — by Dave Kingman in the ninth and Hubie Brown in the 10th.

Astros 6, Braves 8

In Atlanta, Omar Moreno had four hits and drove in three runs to back the combined three-hit pitching of Mike Scott and Frank DiPino and lead Houston to a 6-0 romp over the Braves.

Giants 2, Pirates 1

In San Francisco, Jack Clark hit a two-run homer and Andy McGaffigan and Gary Lavelle combined on a five-hitter to pace the Giants' 2-1 squeaker over Pittsburgh.

Cubs 3, Padres 2

In San Diego, Keith Moreland hit a two-run home run in the fifth and three Chicago pitchers limited the Padres to three hits as the Cubs came up 3-2 victors.

Phillies 5, Expos 2

In Montreal, Tony Perez hit a tie-breaking three-run home run in the ninth to lift Philadelphia past the Expos, 5-2.

Dodgers 16, Cardinals 10

In Los Angeles, Mike Marshall, bases-loaded single in the sixth drove in the tie-breaking run. He started a three-run outburst that ignited the Dodgers to a 16-10 triumph over St. Louis.

Friday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W-L	Runs	Hits	Errors	Fielding %
Philadelphia	15-9	425	1/2	1	98.5
Montreal	12-18	456	1/2	2	98.0
Cincinnati	9-17	407	5/8	3	97.5
Pittsburgh	8-13	307	3/4	4	97.0
New York	7-14	304	3/4	5	96.5
NATIONAL LEAGUE	W-L	Runs	Hits	Errors	Fielding %
Los Angeles	19-7	731	1/2	1	98.5
Atlanta	18-7	729	1/2	2	98.0
Cincinnati	12-18	456	1/2	3	97.5
San Diego	12-18	456	1/2	4	97.0
New York	11-17	423	1/2	5	96.5
Houston	12-17	414	1/2	6	96.0

SPORTS

Sunny's Halo Takes Derby by 2 Lengths



Having deked Boston goalie Pete Peeters to the ice (and followed him there), Butch Goring opened the scoring at 0:33 of the first period Saturday night. New York won, 8-4.

Islanders Win, Move to Final

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
UNIONDALE, N.Y. — Mike Bossy scored four goals, including a record-tying three in one period, leading the New York Islanders to their fourth consecutive Stanley Cup final appearance with an 8-4 victory over the Boston Bruins here Saturday night.

Bossy scored one goal in the first period and three in the second to help the Islanders eliminate the Bruins in six games and set up their bid for a fourth straight cup in a best-of-seven series beginning Tuesday night in Edmonton against the Oilers.

Bryan Trottier backed Bossy with a goal and three assists and Bob Bourne had three assists as the Islanders set a team mark of 30 goals in a six-game series.

In addition to tying the playoff record for most goals in a period held by several players, Bossy also tied the record for most hat tricks in one playoff game (three), tied the playoff record for most goals in a quarterfinal series (nine) and tied the record for most hat tricks in one series (two).

The right winger finished the series with nine goals and four assists for 13 points.

Rick Middleton scored twice for Boston while Ray Bourque had a goal and two assists.

The Bruins were valiant in trying to make up for the shaky goaltending of Pete Peeters, who allowed goals in the first period's opening and closing minutes and another in the first minute of the second period before being completely overwhelmed.

After Islanders goalie Billy Smith made a stop on Mike Krushelnyski's shot from the slot 22 seconds into the game, Butch Goring

NHL PLAYOFFS

roared in on Peeters, deked him out of position and gave the Islanders a 1-0 lead. Peeters was weak on the second goal, being trapped behind the net as Trottier easily fed Bossy for an uncontested power-play tap-in at 8:09.

Middleton and Craig MacTavish scored at 10:42 and 16:34, respectively, to produce a 2-2 first-period deadlock, but Brent Statter victimized Peeters with a shot to the near side from the left faceoff circle 24 seconds before the buzzer.

The Islanders appeared to have buried Boston 59 seconds into the second period when Bossy streaked down the right side and fired over Peeters' shoulder unassisted for a 4-2 lead.

But Bourque continued his spectacular play with a superb individ-

ual effort for his eighth goal of the playoffs at 5:01, cutting the margin to 4-3. Then, however, Bossy and the Islanders took over.

With the teams in a 4-on-4 situation, Bossy cruised into the slot and backhanded a Trotter-rebound past Peeters for a 5-3 lead at 5:51. At 10:03, Bossy benefited from some strong Islanders digging around the net to push a 5-foot drive into the net, tying the playoff record for most goals in a period at three.

Trotter made it 7-3 at 13:14 before Middleton replied on a power play at 17:39, sending the Islanders into the second intermission leading 7-4.

Bossy scored the winning goal for the fourth time in the playoffs and has 67 playoff goals in his career.

The Islanders had finished second to Philadelphia in the Patrick Division of the Wales Conference during the regular season and had been criticized for that performance. And they had to survive injuries to their defense in getting past the New York Rangers and Boston to reach the cup finals.

"It feels great," Bossy said. "We've been through a lot." Bossy put his achievements in perspective. "Records are falling so often in these playoffs, mine might fall next week."

By Andrew Beyer
Washington Post Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Almost everything about Sunny's Halo defied precedent. Horses who train in Arkansas aren't supposed to win the Kentucky Derby. Horses who have to be rehabilitated in a swimming pool aren't supposed to win the Kentucky Derby. But this slightly improbable colt made it look easy, winning Saturday's 109th running of America's most famous horse race by an authoritative two lengths over Desert Wine, with the fast-closing Caveat third. Jockey Eddie Delahoussaye, winning his second straight Derby, controlled the race at every stage. Nevertheless, it was principally a triumph for David Cross, the 48-year-old trainer of Sunny's Halo.

Not only did he contradict most of the established rules of Kentucky Derby training, he took a horse who once looked like a one-dimensional speedball and converted him into a tractable animal who could use his acceleration when his jockey called for it. "We've got two horses we can push," Cross kept saying last week. Whenever Delahoussaye pushed those buttons Saturday afternoon, Sunny's Halo gave him just the right response.

Sunny's Halo's quickness enabled him to break alertly and get good position as the 20-horse field charged to the first turn, and when they reached that turn Delahoussaye was in a position he might

have dreamed of. He was in second place, just outside Total Departure, stablemate of the favored Marfa. Total Departure was filling his expected role of pacesetter. "When I went around that turn and my horse was relaxing so good I thought, 'We're on the way,'" Delahoussaye said. He was.

Total Departure wasn't racing anybody into defeat, as he loped along at an easy pace — a quarter-mile in 23.4/5 seconds, a half-mile in 47.1 — but he started to weaken after such mild exertion and Delahoussaye swung outside. Desert Wine, who had been stalking the leader, too, also moved outside and began to accelerate.

For a moment Desert Wine moved in front, but Delahoussaye had not yet asked Sunny's Halo for a response and he quickly regained the lead. Yet even as the two horses battled for command, many were looking behind them, because it is horses who make a big move on the turn who traditionally win the Derby.

But Saturday's pace, by Derby standards, was relatively slow. The leaders had covered the first six furlongs in 1:11.4; only once in the last decade had the early stages of the race been slower. So the leaders weren't weakening. And the stretch-runners weren't able to make big, explosive moves.

Marfa, who had had a relatively easy trip despite his No. 18 post, was moving outside horses on the turn and so was longshot Highland Park. But as the field straightened into the stretch, they weren't seri-

ously threatening the leaders. Early in the stretch, Sunny's Halo shook loose from Desert Wine, and he was in command.

Marfa failed to accelerate in the last furlong — just as the pedigree experts had suspected — and finished fifth, 3 1/4 lengths behind the winner. Only the Maryland-bred Caveat made any kind of a stretch run, but he never threatened the leader. Sunny's Halo reached the wire in 2:02.1, respectable time but hardly sensational over a very fast Churchill Downs track. The track stayed fast despite rains that fell shortly before the race.

Sunny's Halo paid \$7, \$4.80 and

\$4. Desert Wine returned \$12.20 and \$9.80 and Caveat paid \$5.20 to show.

It was a performance that could hardly have been expected by anyone who had seen the winner run as a 2-year-old. Sunny's Halo, owned by Toronto stockbroker David J. Foster, had won five races in his native country but was beaten every time he ventured across the border into tougher competition. When he ran in the Laurel Futurity last fall, he was trounced by 16 lengths.

But Cross knew he was being troubled by a shin injury, and gave up almost all the rest of his train-

ing operation to concentrate on this one horse. He took Sunny's Halo to California, where the horse spent several days a week swimming to get fit without putting too much strain on his leg. Then Cross took him to Arkansas — "the best place for a horse to bloom" — where he won the Rebel Handicap and the Arkansas Derby.

His victory in the latter was an awesome performance, but historians knew that no Arkansas Derby winner had won the Kentucky Derby. Nor had any horse won here with only two prep races as a 3-year-old since Jet Pilot in 1947. So much for history.

A Nice Guy Finishes First — Again

By Bill Dwyer
Los Angeles Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Leo Durocher notwithstanding, nice guys can finish first. Even in something as hard-bitten and competitive as the Kentucky Derby.

Case in point, Edward James Delahoussaye. Age 31. Married and father of two. Excellent family man. French Canadian descent and proud of it. Popular with his fellow workers. Good neighbor. Occupation: thoroughbred jockey, and damned good at it.

So good, in fact, that Delahoussaye, riding Sunny's Halo, won his second straight Kentucky Derby Saturday. That meant many things to many people.

To Delahoussaye, it meant he became one of just 12 men in history to win two Derbies; he is only the fourth ever to score in consecutive years. Ron Turcotte did it in 1972-73, and before that it had been Isaac Murphy in 1890-91 and Jimmy Winkfield in 1901-02.

It also meant a year that began with ill fortune and gloom with the crippling injury to Delahoussaye's main mount, Roving Boy, a hot prospect for this 109th Derby, turned rainy.

To Mandy, the rider's 7-year-old daughter, it meant the move Delahoussaye made four years ago to California, where she could get additional help for her learning disability problems, turned out to be good for daddy as well as for her.

To Juanita, the jockey's wife, it meant this year's gumbo party, when the couple annually have crawfish and shrimp flown in for a Louisiana feast for friends, will be bigger and better than ever.

To those who pride themselves on their Cajun heritage and Louisiana way of living, it meant another year of bragging rights over native son Delahoussaye, who proclaimed for a national television audience after the race: "The Cajun done it!"

And to Ray Sibille, Delahoussaye's fellow jockey at such California tracks as Santa Anita, Hollywood Park and Del Mar, and his neighbor in Arcadia, it probably meant another dash to the store — for all the decorating equipment it takes to get the Delahoussaye home spruced up for triumphant homecoming No. 2.

That kind of celebration, a surprise Sibille orchestrated last year, is most fitting for Delahoussaye, who, according to those who know him best, puts family and friends above just about everything else.

"I'm not that much of a talker," he said after the race, when asked whether he felt this victory would put him among the top jocks. "I guess I'm kind of

low-keyed. If the owners want me to ride them, then I will.

"I've gotten pretty much without TV and reporters, and that's not to say anything bad against you people. We need you in horse racing and you do a fine job. It's just that I never push that sort of thing." After a pause, he added, "But maybe this will make them" — the horse owners — "pick up their heads and take a look at me now."

Delahoussaye's ride Saturday was all but perfect. He brought the big, powerful colt off the home turn in perfect position on the inside, fought a bit of a battle for the lead with Chris McCarron on Desert Wine and then widened for a two-length victory.

"The only thing I was worried about was that there was more speed in this race than when I rode him in the Arkansas Derby," Delahoussaye said. "Chris got ahead of me for a bit before the home stretch — I don't think it was a neck, probably more like a nose — but when I asked the horse to run, he just moved out."

I've been saying all along that if this horse ran anything like it did in the Arkansas Derby, it would win here. And it did run that way, only even more relaxed here."

Delahoussaye said that he got the mount, owned by David Foster and trained by David Cross, through a combination of circumstances.

"I rode some horses for Mr. Foster a few years ago, and even though we didn't win with any of them, things went pretty well, so he knew me that way," Delahoussaye said.

"Then, I heard Mr. Foster was looking for a rider who had won a Kentucky Derby. That just shows how much last year has helped me already."

When Delahoussaye crossed the finish line, he rose in the saddle and shook both fists in celebration — not uncharacteristic for a Derby winner. But later, in the jockeys' room, he did a couple of things that were a truer measure of the man.

First, he talked to a friend about how he had thought about dedicating the race on national TV to his daughter, but that things just became too hectic and he couldn't get it done. In the same breath, he mentioned that he wished he had also said something about Turcotte, who is now paralyzed from a racing accident.

Then, when the first wave of reporters cleared away, Delahoussaye took the traditional bouquet of roses presented to the winning jockey and, slowly and meticulously, cut single roses off and handed them out around the room — to other jockeys and attendants.

McEnroe, Gerulaitis To Contest N.Y. Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Keeping a tight rein on both his mind and his game, second-seeded John McEnroe devastated Argentine Guillermo Vilas, 6-1, 6-1, Saturday to set up a meeting with Vitas Gerulaitis in Sunday's final of the Tournament of Champions at Forest Hills. Gerulaitis advanced with a surprisingly easy victory over Johan Kriek, 6-2, 7-5.

In Friday's quarterfinal, McEnroe defeated Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 7-5; Gerulaitis edged unseeded Brad Gilbert, 7-5, 7-6; Vilas routed Australian Peter McNamara, 6-2, 6-2, and Kriek stopped Henri Leconte of France, 7-5, 6-0.

The McEnroe-Smid match began in controversy and deteriorated rapidly. McEnroe argued after his first serve to open the match, then held at 15. In the second game, the two took turns arguing line calls, but Smid added a new twist.

Whenever McEnroe directed his trades against umpire Frank Hammond or the linesmen, Smid would walk off the court and sit down. When Hammond would finally get Smid back on the court, McEnroe would renew his arguing; that would send Smid back to his chair.

In the third game, with both men at the net, McEnroe sent a sizzling backhand that Smid just barely ducked. In another net exchange, during the opening game of the second second set, Smid hit McEnroe in the side with a ball. At the ensuing changeover, McEnroe unloaded a derogatory remark at Smid and was fined \$1,000 by referee Zeno Pfau for verbal abuse.

Of Smid's retaliatory measure, McEnroe said: "I deliberately tried to hit the ball at him. He had every right to come back and hit me. I'd be a hypocrite to say otherwise." Said Smid: "If he's hitting me with the ball, I'm hitting him with

the ball. If he complained about an impossible shot call, I complain about an impossible shot call. To complain on the first point of the game, it isn't normal. I didn't do nothing and he tried to hit me. I tried to hit him and I was a better shot than him."

"I was wrong for doing what I did," said McEnroe. "He was wrong for doing what he did. There is a lot of pressure involved — you get wound up and you're into it."

Vilas, who had enjoyed a 6-2 advantage over McEnroe in previous clay-court meetings, was almost helpless in Saturday's gusting, swirling winds and couldn't put anything on his usually effective topspin. He committed 27 unforced errors in the one-hour, 21-minute match.

"The wind made it very difficult," said the Vilas, the No. 3 seed. "I kept changing and the ball was moving all the time. Less wind than this and I have the advantage. Every time I was ready to hit the ball, the ball was moving and the topspin doesn't have any power in the wind."

Although he made only 46 percent of his first serves, McEnroe swept the first five games of the opening set and was even less troubled in the second. Only in the third game was Vilas able to hold serve.

Following his performance of the previous day, McEnroe was a model of decorum. "I made an extra effort to concentrate," he said. "In a match like this you lose your concentration for a moment and you can lose your serve."

Gerulaitis, the fifth seed, broke service in the third and fifth games to breeze through the opening set. Kriek got his only break of the match to go up 3-1 in the second, but Gerulaitis got that back in the next game and then broke again in the 11th.



Sunny's Halo, jockey Eddie Delahoussaye and trainer David Cross in the winner's circle.

Shaking the Image and Injuries: McAdoo's Rehabilitation

By Randy Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When the Lakers left people around the National Basketball Association that Bob McAdoo has been the victim of character assassination, a lot of them still want to know, "What character?"

To them, McAdoo always will remain McAdoo's. Earlier this season, McAdoo was recalling his miserable half-season in 1979 with the Boston Celtics. "I couldn't wait to get away from there," he said. "I was on my way to the airport 10 minutes after the season ended."

When McAdoo's comments reached Bob Ryan, a former Boston Globe reporter who covered the Celtics for several years, Ryan said, "Yeah! I know a lot of people who would have volunteered to drive him."

Even though McAdoo led the league in scoring for three straight seasons while playing for Buffalo, he was never treated with the respect of a George Gervin. When he was playing, he was called selfish. When he wasn't playing, he was called a malingering. In short, he was known as a loser.

That may or may not have been true. All the Lakers know is that it's not the McAdoo who has been with them since the middle of last season.

No one will try to argue that McAdoo isn't injury-prone. He joined the Lakers for the final 51 regular-season games last season and missed 11 of them with a torn calf muscle and a sprained ankle. The last time he played this season was Feb. 15, the day before he dislocated a toe during a workout. He underwent surgery a month later and had a screw inserted in the toe.

Until McAdoo was injured this season and it was no longer a laughing matter, Lakers assistant coach Bill Bertka used to tell him he had the legs of an 80-year-old man. Lakers Coach Pat Riley always countered that from the waist up McAdoo was as good as any player in the league.

McAdoo averaged 15 points this season, which is remarkable considering that he played only 21.6 minutes a game. No other NBA reserve scored more points in less time.

That's the McAdoo the Lakers hoped to have back by Sunday afternoon, when they were to begin a best-of-seven series against San Antonio for the Western Conference championship.

They were encouraged when he was able to return to workouts last Monday. But after another practice Thursday, he was still reporting pain in his right foot. Even when he does return, no one realistically expects him to make a crucial contribution before next season.

Still, the Lakers think no less of McAdoo than they did a year ago, when many thought he should have been the most valuable player in the championship series.

"A lot of people don't realize how hard he's worked," Riley said last week. "It's been very enlightening. I don't have any doubts about Mac and his character."

If he didn't think that McAdoo would feel too much pressure to play, Riley would like to have him in uniform for this series. "It helps the team just to have him around," he said.

It also makes the opposing team uncomfortable. When Portland's Jack Ramsay, who coached McAdoo in Buffalo, saw him before a game last week,

he asked McAdoo when he would be able to play again.

"Tonight," McAdoo said. Ramsay was flustered. "Just kidding," McAdoo said. Because of his sense of humor, McAdoo has become one of the more popular players on the team, although he usually is on the receiving end of jokes. His history of injuries makes him an easy target.

On the afternoon that the Lakers gathered at Pickfair, owner Jerry Buss's home, for the team picture, the temperature was over 80 degrees Fahrenheit (26.6 Celsius). Norm Nixon told McAdoo that he should go inside to avoid pneumonia.

Magie Johnson likes to say that while most players have 82-game seasons, McAdoo has had an 82-game career.

His teammates were telling him recently that they weren't going to vote him a playoff star. "I don't care," he said and proceeded to name the players whose salaries are lower than his. He didn't have to stop until he reached Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

That probably tortured McAdoo because he doesn't like to admit that he's second in anything.

On a team with Johnson and Nixon, two of the most competitive players in the league, McAdoo may still be the most competitive person on the team.

He professes excellence at so many endeavors that Johnson says, "If you do it, Doo do it."

After McAdoo was injured this season while trying to guard Nixon one-on-one in practice, Nixon said, "Doo plays baseball. Doo plays tennis. Doo plays Ping-Pong. Doo does everything but play basketball."

McAdoo has heard that before,

but it hasn't always been in the form of a joke.

"I was started by the New York press when I played for the Knicks," he said after the workout Thursday. "I missed a month and a half with a foot injury. The first game back, I scored 44 points. The press started questioning whether I was really hurt all that time."

"But the worst was in Detroit. When you're losing, a lot of things creep up. Because we were losing and because of the length of my contract, there was more pressure on me to play when I was hurt."

I learned a long time ago that you should play hurt because you just hurt yourself worse, but that's difficult for some people to understand when you're losing."

On the Lakers' first trip to Detroit last season after signing McAdoo, a Pistons fan notorious for his barbs, Leon Barber, surveyed the Laker bench and said, "You only got one trainer? With McAdoo, you need two trainers."

McAdoo feels considerably more at home in Los Angeles. The Lakers also depend less on McAdoo than other teams that had him. "We're not desperate," Riley said. "We have people who can fill in."

The Lakers went into a short slump after McAdoo's injury but, after James Worthy began to assert himself, were playing as well as ever. But when Worthy broke his leg, the Lakers realized again how much they miss McAdoo. They must have thought they were seeing a replay of last year's playoffs when he made 15 straight shots in practice Monday.

"I want to play," he said. "But I don't want to just shoot. I want to be able to go after rebounds and block shots. . . . We won last year with defense. I was part of that."

Braves' Perez Wins Fifth of Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ATLANTA — Paul Perez became the National League's first five-game winner as he combined with Terry Foster to lead the Braves to a series win over the Houston Astros in three runs to help the Braves end error-prone Houston, 10-1.

Perez, with a nine-game winning streak dating to last year, sur-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

dered six hits in seven innings. Foster yielded one hit in two innings of relief.

Atlanta took a 1-0 lead in the second off Joe Niekro (1-3) on Bob Horner's seventh home run of the year and two innings later were up 5-0. The Braves added a run in the fourth on a passed ball by Alan Ashby and capped the scoring in the fifth on an RBI single by Benedit, a run-producing error by Bill

Dorner, an RBI single by Brett Butler and an error by Jose Cruz that allowed another run to score.

Expos 3, Phillies 2

In Montreal, Tim Lincecum singled home pinch runner Doug Flynn with the winning run with two out in the ninth as the Expos snapped Philadelphia's three-game winning streak, 3-2.

Giants 5, Pirates 1

In San Francisco, Fred Breining pitched a five-hitter and Derral Evans hit a 420-foot homer to pace the Giants to their fourth straight victory, 5-1, over Pittsburgh.

Rays 7, Mets 5

In New York, Johnny Bench and Dan DeLeon drove in two runs each to help Cincinnati down the Mets, 7-5. Winner Bruce Berenyi (3-2) allowed three hits over the first three innings.

Cubs 6, Padres 4

In San Diego, Leon Durham and Ron Cey hit bases-empty home runs in the eighth to lead Chicago to a 6-4 decision over the Padres.

Dodgers 5, Cardinals 3

In Los Angeles, Steve Sax led off the eighth with a homer to break a 3-3 tie and lift the Dodgers over St. Louis, 5-3.

Red Sox 5, Seattle 0

In the American League, in Boston, Mike Brown pitched his first major-league shutout and Dwight Evans, Jim Rice and Tony Armas hit homers to power the Red Sox to an 8-0 rout of Seattle. Brown (2-2) tied the league record.

Yankees 8, Twins 7

In Minneapolis, Rick Cerone's three-run home run keyed a five-run eighth to lift New York past Minnesota, 8-7.

Orioles 8, A's 6

In Baltimore, Ken Singleton drove in three runs with a homer and a single and Rick Dempsey added a bases-empty home run as the Orioles beat Oakland, 8-6.

SPORTS BRIEFS

India Gains Davis Cup Zone Final

NEW DELHI (AP) — India advanced to the final round of the Davis Cup Eastern Zone by eliminating Thailand Saturday with a 6-1, 6-2, 6-0 doubles victory. Vijay and Anand Amritraj downing Somchai Uamwongkai and Supoj Meeasawad, India will meet the winner of Japan-South Korea confrontation in Toyota, Japan. Japan won Saturday's opening two singles matches.

In European Zone competition, in Tarnitz, Austria, Austria took an insurmountable 3-0 lead over Morocco when Hans Kary and Gerald Mild defeated Omar Latifina and Mohammed Dilini of Morocco, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3. In Zagreb, Yugoslavia, the Yugoslavs clinched their match as Marko Ostojic and Slobodan Zrivojovic downed Tunisians Ben Aziz and Rami Hishen, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. And in Warsaw, Belgium took a 3-0 lead over Poland when Bernard Bolleau and Jacques Grandjean beat Henryk Drymalski and Lech Binkowski, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4.

Tewell Leads Houston Golf by 1

HOUSTON (UPI) — Doug Tewell shot a 6-under-par 65 to take a one-stroke lead over Lee Trevino after Saturday's third round of the Houston Open golf tournament. Trevino, whose 68 on Friday had given him a two-shot midpoint lead over David Graham, Jim Nelford, Fred Couples, Gary Koch, had a par 71 and a three-round total of 6-under 207.

John Cook shot a 68 Saturday putting him within one shot of Trevino. Three strokes off the lead was Nelford on a 71. Another shot back were Koch and Couples, with 72s, and Jim Thorpe, on a 71.

Michigan Beats Arizona in USFL

TEMPE, Arizona (UPI) — Reserve quarterback Whit Taylor threw a 51-yard touchdown pass to Derek Holloway and set up two other scores with passes to lead Michigan to a 21-10 United States Football League victory over Arizona here Saturday night.

In Los Angeles, Mike Rae engineered an 80-yard touchdown drive to lift the Chargers over Boston, 23-20. Rae was 5-for-5 on the decisive drive, capped by a 6-yarder to Kris Haines with 18 seconds to play.

Bob McAdoo

I was part of that.

LANGUAGE

Snuggery at the Fed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Will the Federal Reserve Board reduce the availability of reserves in the banking system, thereby restraining the growth of the money supply, and thus either valiantly stop a resurgence of inflation or foolishly abort a recovery? (A short now goes with recovery the way a waltz goes with a partner.)

The New York Times financial reporter Michael Quint quoted an unnamed government securities dealer as replying: "There are those who think the Fed has snuggled a notch, those who think they have snuggled two notches, and those who think they have not snuggled at all."

Most of us know the adjective *snug* from its early nautical sense: "trim, tight, neat, protected from bad weather," and quickly recall Benjamin Franklin's letter of 1772 to the shapely Georgiana Shipley that included the doggerel: "Here Skugg lies snug as a bug in a rug."

The nautical associations adhere like barnacles to the boisterous verb *snug*. By battening down the hatches, furling the sails, stowing the movables and lowering the topmast, sailors *snuggled* their ship, making it trim and stormworthy.

The securities dealer made a nice figurative extension of the act of preparing for inflationary storms: By tightening money, the Fed *snuggles* the economy.

Another waterlogged word popped up in a quotation recently: "I think the company has been able to get its doberber back in good shape, and I think I have as well," said a hotel executive about recovery from a tragic skyway collapse. Writes Steve Boone of Point Pleasant Beach, New Jersey: "What is a doberber? Is it a Missouri barnyard-dog?"

A doberber, sometimes called a dober, is a cork or plastic float that a fisherman ties to his line to keep the bait at the desired depth and to let him know when a fish is nibbling. When your line gets fouled or some fish steals your bait, you look forward to the day when you get your doberber in good shape.

"IT'S NICE to have your own money to spend, isn't it?" Sounds like an innocuous observation; in reality, those words are a

sneaky salesman's way of asking a young person: "Tell me, now, if there's somebody else you have to consult before buying."

"How'd you hear about us?" According to Steve Salerno, in an article in *Highwire*, the national student magazine published in Lowell, Massachusetts, the hidden meaning of that piece of sales language is: "Were you recommended? If so, I can probably get away with charging you more."

"Have you been looking for [the product] for very long?" That means: "Do you have other price information I'm going to have to contend with, or are you a novice?"

The author also tells young people to keep an ear open for sales euphemisms. For example, no smooth salesman says, "Let's sign the contract"; rather, the archly offhand words are *Let's approve the agreement, or authorize the paperwork, or OK the forms*.

While I had *Highwire* on the wire, I inquired about the latest teen-age talk. Are teen-agers still calling parents *rents*? No such luck, says editor Ed Miller; *rents* refers to a parent now, and "my old man" is "my old tow."

What is a current expression of approval? "Bold, rave, radical and dual are in," reports Miller. *Dual*? "Apparently it has something to do with the desirability of a dual exhaust system on one's car," he says. "All of these expressions can be used with the intensifying prefix *mega*," he adds, "thus *megadual*, which is defined as 'totally awesome.'"

The verb *to rap*, meaning "to chat," has developed into *raping trash*, probably a play on "wrapping trash."

The teen-age use of drug lingo, which I think has peaked, or spiked, may have come to its logical conclusion with the simple English word *drugs* — not *snugg*, *hash* or even *pot* — used to exclaim approval. "For instance, your friend says, 'Let's go over to my house and listen to the new Dire Straits LP.' To which you reply, 'Drugs!'"

New York Times Service

RV, Sweet RV

By Sam Hall Kaplan

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Though designed for seasonal vacation use, recreation vehicles — RVs — are being bought by more and more people for permanent, year-round, low-cost housing.

They are being parked legally in mobile home courts and short-term RV campgrounds and illegally in backyards and on streets, in parks and forests and just about anywhere an owner might be able to get away with it.

What seems to be evolving is a lifestyle in which people in need of housing are willing to accept some of the inconveniences of living in an RV for its low cost and flexibility — even though it might be illegal.

"I'm no longer just in the recreation industry, I'm in the housing industry," said Perry Altshuler of the Valley Trailer Center here.

Altshuler considers the purchase of an RV as a permanent home a "growing suburban market." He noted that a few years ago, maybe 1 out of 10 buyers indicated he or she would live in the RV. "I would guess the number now is 1 out of 3."

Out of the wide variety of RVs, including motor homes, van campers, chopped vans and camping trailers, the type being bought for residences are mostly the so-called towable trailers in the \$4,000 to \$40,000 range. This allows them to be detached from the motor vehicle that pulls them.

Although the largest in square footage is generally less than half the size of the smallest condominium unit, they are substantially less expensive to purchase. And the monthly cost of owning a trailer can be less expensive than renting an apartment.

The trend is helping to spur RV sales to record levels after nearly a decade of decline. The upsurge has placed recreational vehicle manufacturers, such as Winnebago and Fleetwood, among the bigger gainers on the stock market.

According to the latest review by the Recreation Vehicle Industry Association, sales across the United States in January totaled about 24,000 units, an increase of nearly 10,000 — or about 60 percent — over a year ago. The increase topped about six months

of steady growth that was called phenomenal by the association's William Garbow.

In its official pronouncements, however, the industry likes to cite as the principal stimulants an improving economy, lower gas prices, more attractive vehicles and the growing popularity of camping vacations. When referring to the use of RVs as housing, Garbow is careful to insert the word "seasonal" before housing.

Garbow commented that if there were a trend toward using RVs as permanent housing, "it must be something new coming

out of California." He noted that such a use violates most zoning laws and was "not condoned" by the national organization. But he added that "this is not to say it isn't happening."

One indication of the extent of the use of RVs as housing came from Ken Hummel, an accountant and controller for the Valley Trailer Center and its affiliates, which also sell insurance. He noted that about half the buyers were opting for a home-owner policy instead of the usual comprehensive and collision.

Hummel was telling him that many buyers were using RVs illegally, as a "guest house" or as an addition to their backyard for themselves, family or friends. He added that a few owners might have been prompted by the fact that homeowner policies were less expensive.

With the exception of Altshuler, dealers did not want to talk about the possibility that many buyers were using RVs illegally. "I don't think this is going to make me popular, but I think we should admit what is happening," said Altshuler.

Altshuler said that he hoped local governments would face up to the need for more and permanent

RV campgrounds and courts, which to date have been viewed by most zoning boards with disdain. "Government just does not seem to want to recognize what is happening," he added.

Unlike the occupants of tent cities, RV owners using their vehicles for permanent housing tend not to be down and out, but rather persons of modest income who are just caught in a bind for shelter in a tightening residential market. The fact is that to buy an RV one needs enough for a down payment and also must qualify for a loan.

More aggressive in rooting out illegally parked RVs have been the U.S. Forest Service, and the state and county park and recreation departments. They strictly monitor their campgrounds and evict and fine any RV owner who exceeds a 14-consecutive-day parking limit.

Those created RV nomads, who are said to move from campground to campground every 14 days.

While a few of the owners interviewed admitted they bought their RVs knowing they would park them illegally in the backyard of a friend or relative, the majority said they preferred a properly zoned private campground or, better yet, a mobile home court. The problem is that there is a dearth of such accommodations.

Those parked legally in a private campground were somewhat more open, although they, too, worried that they might be evicted if they said something to call attention to the trend and implied their landlord in some arbitrary practice, such as offering consecutive leases. Many of the campgrounds by law must limit their stays to three months, though this reportedly often is ignored, sometimes for a below-the-table fee. There are no limits for RVs parked in mobile home parks, if a rare vacant space can be found.

According to owners, the demand for spaces has led to abuses by a few park operators, such as overcrowding and demands for extra fees for utility connections and maintenance.

People in need of housing are willing to accept some of the inconveniences of living year-round in a recreational vehicle — RV — for its low cost and flexibility — even though it might be illegal

GERMANY POSTCARD

Springtime Toadtime

By Colin Narbrough

Reiner VINKEL, West Germany — "Caution" — a traffic sign warns motorists on a wooded stretch of road near this Rhineland village.

Local people drive past apparently unmoved by the appeal, but the road sign is a reminder of West Germany's spring rite of saving its toads.

To the uninitiated this concern for amphibious life is surprising. The annual *Krötenwanderung* — the wandering of the toads — is

relatively adaptable to changes wrought by man.

But Hans Kaiser, environmental spokesman for the state of Rhineland-Palatinate — the center of West German toad-wandering — is more pessimistic. "All roads are threatened as more and more of the wet areas where they spawn are being lost through drainage projects," he said.

The trouble with toads is that they have to return to the pond in which they were born to deposit their strings of jelly-encapsulated eggs. This inborn drive resembles

sign-posted widely around the country and even officially listed in newspapers.

Most attention is lavished on the fast-sized European toad known as *Bufo bufo* to the scientists. Determined to save them from hopping to their deaths under the wheels of passing cars, nature-lovers trap them at night in nets and barriers, carrying them over the road in buckets — freedom and safety on the other side.

Why are West Germans so fond of these less-than-beautiful, warty creatures, so long associated with dark, dank places, magic potions and witchcraft?

Klaus Busse of the König natural history museum in Bonn attributes the West Germans' affection for the toad to the growing general awareness of the need to protect the environment.

Busse said that toad-saving had been going on in West Germany for years and that he knew of similar practices in neighboring Switzerland.

He said the vast expansion after World War II of West German industry and the road network increased the need to prevent further pressures on the environment that might eliminate animal species. Some experts say the number of animal species in West Germany has been halved since the beginning of this century, while the number of plant species has declined by a third.

Busse noted that *Bufo bufo* is not in fact an endangered species and

that of salmon or eels which cross oceans to reach the streams of their birth.

Toads get the itch to move in spring as the weather warms up and the right conditions can send hundreds of the creatures converging on a single breeding ground during one night.

Guided by instinct, they head straight for their native ponds regardless of roads or other obstacles. An untimely car means meat

Traffic ministry officials point out that toad warnings are posted for motorists' safety too, as running into a batch of enmeshed toads can make vehicles skid.

Some local authorities have built toad tunnels under roads through which the animals regularly migrate. But experts see this as a costly and unsatisfactory solution that steers the toads into a small area, making them easy prey for natural enemies, such as hedgehogs.

"Their greatest enemy is still the car and that's why they have to be helped across the road," Busse said.

Toads live on a diet of insects and pests and thus help in maintaining the natural balance in the environment. Gardeners appreciate toads that eat destructive slugs and there have been cases of toads being kept indoors as a way of keeping cockroaches under control.

While the toad is traditionally associated with unpleasant things, medieval Germany treated it as a symbol of fertility, seeing its shape as near that of the human uterus — a life span of up to 20 years.

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